The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5687. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Important Bills Introduced into Both Branches of Congress.

An Investigation into the Secrets of the Gold Conspiracy Ordered.

Progress in the House of the Census Bill.

An Immense Petition for Cuban Recognition.

The Retroceded Portion of the District of Columbia—The House Contingent Fund—Personal—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—After all, you are to have an investigation into the innermost secrets of the moral gold conspiracy of Wall-street, in September last. It will be an investigation, too, under such auspices as will bring all its iniquity to the surface; for there is no mercy in the mandate of the House, when it summons a witness, and no technicalities in the interrogation of a sharp Committee like that on Banking and Currency, under the lead of GARFIELD, backed by such discreet and shrewd men as Judge LYNCH, Mr. SMITH, of Vermont, and "Sunset" COX. The Democrats sought the passage of a resolution ordering an investigation, but they couched it in language reflecting indirectly on the President, and it was voted down. General SCHENCK then renewed it with the offensive portion omitted, directing the Banking Committee to make the investigation, with power to send for persons and papers. It looked very magnanimous in General SCHENCK to so gracefully accord this doubtful distinction to his colleague's Committee. Some people thought they saw in it a good job, to keep GARFIELD'S Committee busy for a month or two, and so give the Ways and Means a chance to consider weightier matters. Great expectations are now indulged in as to what will come of this inquiry. Visions of JIM FISK coming down here in contempt of the House, and being sent to BUTLER'S crypt to meditate upon his wrongs; with GOULD, CORBIN *et al.*, appearing before the suave GARFIELD, and disclosing the whole truth and nothing but the truth; with BUTTERFIELD showing the whole world how guiltless he was; with poor SPEYERS, reënacting the agonies of that black Friday; with a score of others, all telling how it was done, and three score of hungry correspondents, all getting *verbatim* reports of the testimony taken, under the strict ban of secresy. It will be interesting and somewhat expensive. It is perhaps the only way to get at the truth. But many are asking, Is it, after all, worth while? Will it change anybody's opinion about the chief actors in the conspiracy?

THE DEBATE ON THE CENSUS BILL.

The debate in the House to-day on the Census bill extended into the vital question of apportionment and representation, and developed a wide range of views. Judge WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, and several other Democrats, held that the apportionment provided for by the bill was unconstitutional, because the Constitution provided for a new apportionment every ten years; and as the last one was made in 1863 the one proposed would be void. Mr. HOAR and others on the Republican side, held that the matter was left by the Constitution under the exclusive legislative control of Congress. The great anxiety, especially of some of the Western members, is to secure the election of the Forty-second Congress on the basis of the new apportionment. Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, offered an amendment delegating the matter of apportionment to the Secretary of the Interior, so as to have it accomplished in August next, in time for the Fall elections, but this was defeated by a large vote. General GARFIELD, foreseeing that this question would delay the passage of the bill, moved to strike out the four sections covering representation and apportionment, so that they might hereafter be introduced in a separate bill. Pending this motion, the House adjourned.

A PETITION FOR CUBAN RECOGNITION.

The Cubans served the House to-day with 72,000 rounds of paper bullets against the Spaniards, Mr. WARD, of New-York, acting as commissary of ordnance. In presenting this volley, Mr. WARD indulged in a few highly felicitous remarks on liberty and independence, during the delivery of which the House forgot the order. Recovering itself, however, it vindicated the sacred right of petition by suspending the rules so as to permit the petition to be read. This is probably the largest petition ever presented to Congress, and was composed wholly of signatures of citizens of the State of New-York.

DISTRICT RETROCESSION.

Quite a breeze, involving indirectly the capital moving question, spread through the House to-day, on a resolution of General PAINE, Chairman of the Election Committee, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the constitutionality of the act of Congress retroceding to Virginia that portion of the district lying south of the Potomac. General PAINE said the eligibility of LEWIS MCKENZIE, Representative elect from that district, was involved in that question. But the House did not think so, for they laid the resolution on the table, not, however, without a spirited passage between General PAINE and General LOGAN, in which the latter very plainly indicated that he has not changed his views, which were so strong last year in favor of the removal. During the debate General SCHENCK surprised some of his associates by referring to the fact that he voted for the act of retrocession when it passed the House twenty-three years ago.

THE HOUSE CONTINGENT FUND.

Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House, made a report of the House to-day, on the expenditure from the contingent fund since the beginning of the present Congress. The total amount expended is $67,607. The principal items are as follows:

Committee on Elections, $6,500; Committee on Census, $3,000; Committee on Judiciary, $3,000; Committee on Ways and Means, $5,000; Committee on Foreign Affairs, $3,000; Select Committee on Commerce and Navigation, $2,000; the six claimants from Georgia, $800 each—$4,800; the contestants from Louisiana, JONES, MENARD and HUNT, $2,500 each—$7,500; two contestants from Georgia, CHRISTY and WIMPY, $1,500 each—$3,000; JAMES H. BURCH, contestant from Missouri, $1,500; D. B. THOMAS, contestant, $1,653; J. M. BARCLAY, copyright digest, $2,000; Mrs. JAS. HINDS, salary for deceased husband as member from Arkansas, $1,770 33; D. C. FORNEY, publishing the list of appropriations, $1,875 70; N. G. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-Arms, fees, $6,598 78. The balance is composed of incidental expenses.

PERSONAL.

RICHARD U. SHERMAN, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., for ten years past Yeas and Nays Clerk of the House, has resigned his position, to take effect Jan. 1, and GEO. W. PRATT, Esq., of Corning, N. Y., has been appointed his successor. Colonel SHERMAN has been a most faithful officer, has won much esteem by his gentlemanly intercourse with every one, and his retirement is greatly regretted.

Secretary ROBESON, who has been absent for several days, returned this evening from Philadelphia.

JUDGE PEARRE.

In endeavoring to injure the chances of the confirmation of Judge PEARRE, of the Maryland Circuit, some of his opponents have started the story that he has at some time or other been guilty of defrauding the revenue. On investigation it appears that some eighteen years ago a political opponent charged him with defrauding the Post Office revenue out of a three-cent postage stamp. He didn't even pretend to prove it. That is all there is of it. There is probably no man on the list of purer personal character or more unswerving loyalty than Judge PEARRE.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. DRAKE occupied nearly all of to-day's session of the Senate in the delivery of his speech on the right of the Supreme Court to pass on the constitutionality of acts of Congress. He received a very close attention from a full Senate, but he did not appear to make a very favorable impression on the body. When he finished his two-hours' argument he was not congratulated by a single Senator, and the general opinion seems to be that his grounds are untenable. Mr. EDMUNDS, who replied in two or three dozen sentences, seemed to express the views of the majority of the Senate on this novel question, which, as Mr. DRAKE observed, was presented for the first time. The Vermont Senator went into no elaborate argument, but when he sat down the impression appeared to be that he had swept away all Mr. DRAKE'S theories. Mr. SAULSBURY also replied, but it was more in the way of sarcasm and ridicule, and his speech would have been far more effective if he had left one-half of it unsaid. The bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee, where it will probably remain for some months.

THE VIRGINIA QUESTION.

The opponents of the admission of Virginia are working assiduously in what would seem to be an almost hopeless cause. Their latest development is the argument that the Legislature never was legally organized, and that its action, thus far, is void for that reason. The ground for this assertion is the alleged fact that the members never took any oath required by either the new Constitution of Virginia or by the Fourteenth Amendment, but that each member took such form of oath as suited him; and further, that neither the Speaker nor Clerk of the House were ever sworn at all. These statements will all be investigated, but it is doubtful if they are found to have much basis in fact, though pretended to be sustained by the journal of the Virginia Legislature.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

A recent official document of Attorney-General HOAR is at present the subject of much comment in Government circles, and Mr. HOAR is alluded to in no very complimentary terms by gentlemen high in authority who served in the late war. The document in question is on the subject of national cemeteries, and the objectionable passage is as follows:

"He did not suppose that it was the intention of Congress that the owner should be deprived of his land without compensation, because the consent of the Legislature of the State might not be given to the appropriation of the land to public use by the national authority."

The Attorney-General further advises that the consent and cession of jurisdiction be requested of the respective State Legislatures as soon as practicable, the procurement of which would make the act of Feb. 22, 1867, operative. The objection made to this is that Mr. HOAR holds that the consent of the Southern Legislatures is requisite, and that the remains of the soldiers who fell in the late war, which are interred in Southern soil, may at any time be disturbed, and Congress be powerless to interfere.

THE JEFFERSON PAPERS.

Mr. CATTELL presented a petition to-day from a grandson of THOMAS JEFFERSON, praying the return of certain private papers which Mr. BUCHANAN required the family to surrender at the time Congress made an appropriation for the purchase of the public papers of the distinguished statesman. The public documents have been printed in nine volumes, but the private ones have been lying all these years among the dead lumber of the Departments.

THE HOLIDAYS.

The holiday recess of Congress, will, as stated in to-day's TIMES, begin on the 22d and last till Jan. 5, 1870, two weeks—a resolution to that effect having passed the House to-day. The Senate will undoubtedly concur.

MR. FENTON AT THE CAPITAL.

Senator FENTON arrived here to-day from New-York, having returned from his European trip within the past week. He was cordially greeted by his Senatorial associates and a large number of personal friends.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR FESSENDEN.

Mr. FESSENDEN'S death will be announced in both Houses to-morrow. Mr. MORRILL will lead in the Senate, and Mr. LYNCH in the House. Mr. SUMNER will take occasion to pay a fitting tribute to a Senator with whom he could not always agree, but whom he always admired.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE $2,000,000 INDIAN FUND.

An official statement has been prepared, showing the disbursements made from the appropriation of $2,000,000 placed at the disposal of the President by act of Congress, to enable him to maintain peace among and with the various tribes and bands of Indians, namely: Supplies of beef and transportation to various points of Dakota, New-Mexico and Montana Territories, and the Central Superintendency; for all expenses incident to the service of the Whetstone, Cheyenne, Grand River and Crow Creek agencies in Dakota, and for the payment of all goods and supplies which have been purchased for the Sioux, $246,404. The amount placed at the disposal of Governor CAMPBELL for general incidental expenses of the service in Wyoming Territory, by direction of the President, $10,000; in paying the indebtedness created by General KEARNEY in excess of the sum of $485,784 appropriated by act of Congress in 1869, to pay the excess incurred by him for the benefit of the Indians with whom we have treaties or made by the Indian Commission, $99,970. Total amount expended, $356,374. Balance remaining on hand, about $1,643,626. Of this a million and a half will be required to pay subsistence furnished, and to be furnished, by the Commissary Department, for feeding the Sioux, Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and others. Ten thousand will be needed for the service in Wyoming, and about the same amount in Montana and New-Mexico. The residue, say $113,000, will be required for the service at the different agencies in Dakota, including the pay of employes, completion of buildings, breaking land, planting in the Spring, &c., and for the general incidental expenses of agents at these places; also to meet any emergencies that may arise at other agencies.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Mr. ASHTON, counsel of the United States, today presented a written statement to the Mexican Commission in regard to the rules prescribed by the Commissioners, suggesting, among other things, that express authority be given to American Consuls in Mexico to take depositions in American claims for use before the Commission, and that copies of all papers on file in American Consulates, duly certified by the Consuls, be admissible in evidence before the Commission. Mr. CUSHING, in behalf of Mexico, asked leave to reply to this communication, which was granted by the Commission.

JUDGE GRIER'S RESIGNATION.

Associate Justice GRIER wrote his letter of resignation of his place on the Supreme Court Bench Saturday, but it has not yet been placed in the hands of the President. He proposes it to take effect the 1st of February, as during the intermediate time he wishes to take part in the opinions concerning which he has been in consultation with his brother Judges.

A BREAKFAST PARTY.

Senator FENTON arrived here this morning, and was warmly welcomed by his friends. A portion of the Brooklyn delegation, consisting of Captain C. W. GODDARD, Colonel JULIAN ALLEN, Hon. WM. W. GOODRICH and Hon. EDWIN A. STUDWELL and also Deputy Collector WILLIAMS, of New-York, breakfasted with the Senator at the Arlington. Colonel J. W. JONES and DAVID WILLIAMS, Esq., also met the delegation.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

Hon. A. LOW, of Doniphan, Kansas, was today appointed Post Office Inspector for the District of Kansas and Nebraska.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

A. N. Swain at Bellow's Falls, Vt.; F. B. Penneman at Honesdale, Penn.; Rufus C. Wood at Canton, Mass.; Wm. H. Gilbert at Chicopee Falls, Mass.; William C. Bivins at Goshen, Ind.; R. K. Brush at Elkhart, Ind., to be Postmasters. Also Mahlon Chance, of Ohio, to be Consul at Nassau, N. P.; Charles A. Tweed, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico; Edgar Stanton, of Illinois, to be Consul at Bristol; Albert Grau, of Norway, to be Consul at Bergen; Second Lieutenant David G. Swain, of the United States Army, unassigned, to be Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major.

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The following nominations, heretofore sent to the Senate, were to-day withdrawn by the President: DANIEL D. SNYDER, to be Assessor Internal Revenue Fourth District of Georgia; HENRY L. JONES, Receiver Public Moneys at New-Orleans; JAS. R. ALLABEN, Assessor Internal Revenue Second District New-York.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions were given to-day in the Supreme Court in the following cases: GIBBONS *vs.* The United States, the Court of Claims, decision; ALDRICH et al. *vs.* The Ætna Insurance Company, error to the New-York Court of Appeals, judgment below reversed; Steamer *Baltimore*, New-York, and the Washington Steamship Company appellant, *vs.* The Owners of the Schooner *Woolston*, appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, decree below reversed, and new trial ordered; People's Passenger Railroad Company *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of Memphis, and the Memphis City Railroad Company, error to the Supreme Court of Tennessee, decree below affirmed; JOSEPH C. KENNEDY, Receiver of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, *vs.* PATRICK GIBSON et al., appeal from the Circuit Court, District of Maryland; the Court held the suit was properly brought in the name of the receiver, and that he was under the control and direction of the Comptroller of the Currency; PARISH et al. *vs.* The United States, appeal from the Court of Claims, judgment affirmed; MURPHY et al. *vs.* W. KILLINGOVE, error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, judgment below reversed, Justices NELSON and DAVIS dissenting; BRADLEY *vs.* HUNT & RHIMES, in error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, decree below reversed and new trial in course of common law; The United States Express Company *vs.* KANNITZE BROS., error to the Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska, proceedings below affirmed; A. S. KING et al. *vs.* The Propeller *Franklin*, appeal from the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois, decision below affirmed dismissing the libel; KEMPER, impleaded with LERVISON *vs.* CHURCHILL et al., appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, decree below affirmed; MOUDLEBAUM et al. *vs.* The Territory of Nevada, error to the Superintendent of the Territory of Nevada, judgment reversed, and the cause remains for further proceedings.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

Petitions were presented and referred as follows:

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SUMNER—A petition from the citizens of Buffalo and vicinity, for the entire removal of the duty on coal.

By Mr. TRUMBULL—From the lawyers of Galveston, Texas, setting forth that Judge WATROUS, of that United States District, had been disabled by paralysis, and the necessity for the appointment of an additional Judge.

By Mr. COLE—A petition from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, asking for additional mail facilities with China and Japan.

Petitions were also presented for pensions, in favor of the recognition of Cuba, and for relief of political disabilities.

GEORGIA.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported Mr. MORTON'S bill to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia, with amendments.

The bill, as amended, provides for convening the old Legislature on a certain day, to be named by the Governor. Its organization shall be effected by summoning all persons elected to the General Assembly of the State, as appears by the Proclamation of General MEADE, dated June 25, 1868, and excluding all persons ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment. No person shall be refused a seat in the Legislature on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The President is authorized to employ, on application of the Governor, the military and naval forces of the United States to enforce the provisions of this act. Finally it is provided that the Legislature of Georgia shall be regarded as provisional only, until the further action of Congress.

Mr. MORTON, by unanimous consent, submitted an amendment to the Georgia bill, making the admission of the State conditional upon the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill to establish a Department of Indian Affairs. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also a bill to fund the maturing debt of the United States by a self-funding bond.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon and registered bonds to the extent of $1,000,000,000, in bonds of $1,000 each, having thirty-five years to run, principal and interest payable in gold coin. Each bond is to bear interest for the first three years at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for the six years following at five per cent., for the next six years at four and a half per cent., and for the twenty years following at four per cent. per annum. The bonds and the income therefrom are to be free from all tax whatever. The Secretary of the Treasury may exchange the same at par for five-twenty bonds, at the option of the holders; or he may place them at home or abroad upon the market at a uniform fixed price, the proceeds to be used in redeeming the five-twenty bonds now outstanding.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to regulate the importation of immigrants under labor contracts.

It provides that contracts made in foreign countries whereby emigrants to the United States pledge their labor to be specifically performed after their arrival in this country, shall not be valid, or enforced in any part of the United States. It makes the act of being engaged in such business of importation, or contracting, a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, not less than $500, and six months, or more than $3,000, and three years respectively. It also makes the masters, owners and agents of vessels transferring such immigrants to the United States liable to punishment by a heavy fine. It forbids contracts with immigrants after their arrival, whereby their labor shall be pledged for a term of years, or contracts with them before they become citizens of the United States, engaging their labor at less than the customary rate, for the same kind of labor, in the most favored parts of the United States; also all contracts, not made directly with the immigrants themselves. It is made the duty of Superintendents of Immigration, and officers of the Customs, to report or prevent violations of this act.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to amend the charter of the National Junction Railway Company of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill repealing all laws authorizing the transmission of matter in the mails free of postage. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill providing:

That whenever it shall be made to appear to the President of the United States, to his satisfaction, that any Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States shall, from disease or accident, contracted or suffered subsequent to his appointment and confirmation, be considered totally and permanently incapable of performing the duties of his office, the President shall accept the resignation, and thereafter such Judge shall receive the same salary during his natural life that he was by law entitled to receive at the time of his resignation.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to provide that officers of the army detailed to act as superintendents and agents in the Indian Department, shall give bonds as disbursing officers. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill to extend the time for presenting claims for additional bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of a Navy Yard at New-Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Also, a bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid the construction of railroads in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CASSERLY introduced a bill amendatory of the act to provide for giving effect to the various grants of public lands to the State of Nevada; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution, which was agreed to,

That the Committee on the Revision of the Laws be instructed to inquire whether the mode of printing, paging, indexing, arranging and binding the United States Statutes, under the contract for that purpose, ought not to be altered and improved.

Mr. ROSS offered a resolution, which was agreed to,

That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to furnish the Senate copies of all papers on file in his Department, relating to the disposal of the tract of land in Kansas known as the "Black Bob Shawnee Reservation," and that he be requested to suspend proceedings in the premises until Congressional action can be had in relation thereto.

Mr. CARPENTER submitted the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the thirty gunboats, purchased or contracted for in the United States, by, or in behalf of, the Government of Spain, to be employed against the revolted district of Cuba, should not be allowed to depart from the United States during the continuance of that rebellion.

The resolution was laid on the table by request of Mr. CARPENTER, who gave notice that he would call it up on Wednesday.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with an amendment, the bill to relieve members of Congress from importunity, and to preserve the independence of the departments of the Government.

The bill, as amended, prohibits recommendations to office by members of Congress, and appointments in accordance therewith, under penalty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000. The clause allowing such recommendations in response to written requests from heads of departments is stricken out.

SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION.

On motion of Mr. DRAKE, the Senate took up the bill "further to define and regulate the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts of the United States."

The bill prohibits any court created by an act of Congress, or Judge thereof, from holding any act of Congress invalid for any supposed repugnancy between such act and the Constitution of the United States, or for any supposed want of authority in the Constitution for the same; and also requires that the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not be construed to authorize that Court in any case now pending, or hereafter brought before it, to affirm any judgment, order or decree of an inferior court which shall appear to have been based upon any such holding, nor shall any Justice of said Supreme Court, in furtherance of the exercise of said appellate jurisdiction, make any order based upon any such holding by him or by the said Supreme Court.

Mr. DRAKE addressed the Senate at length in support of the bill. He said, in considering the subject the query had been suggested to his mind whether the Constitution, while leaving in one body of men the exclusive power to make laws for the nation, had at the same time given to another body of men the power of annulling those laws. To answer this affirmatively, as the Supreme Court in effect claimed it should be answered, presented so grave an imputation upon the legal acumen and common sense of the framers of the Constitution that he had been led to an examination of the whole subject. His final judgment was that the Constitution did not contain a single word which, rightfully considered, justified an affirmative answer. If the National Government was the only one known to us, there would be no difficulty in considering the question on purely national principles; but the difficulty arose from the influence of the example of the State Judiciaries in declaring unconstitutional the acts of State Legislatures. This example had been copied by the Federal Judiciary in passing judgment upon acts of Congress. Prior to 1787 the practice of passing judgment upon the constitutionality of an act of Congress was unknown in the Federal Courts. If this claim of the Federal Judiciary was established, then a veto power more potent than that of the President—a power to veto not a bill, but a law—was created. This power would virtually far exceed that of Congress in point of supremacy in the Government, but its existence must be warranted by the Constitution, and if not granted there, its exercise can only be regarded as a usurpation which no sincerity of judicial conviction in its favor could uphold, and which could deserve no rightful force because of long-continued silence on the part of Congress. Sixty-six years ago the Supreme Court of the United States, under head of Chief Justice MARSHALL, without having heard any arguments on the question, asserted it right to hold an act of Congress unconstitutional, and, from that day to this, it had passed into a professional dogma that such a right existed, which dogma had been accepted without investigation or question. If this claim of the Judiciary was acceded to where would it end? Each successful effort to overthrow Congressional action would lead to others, until the Judiciary would loom up as the great central power of the Government. It was the purpose of the bill to reach the root of this threatened evil, to place Congress where the Constitution placed it—above and not below the Judiciary. It was not the object to take from the Court any constitutional right, for that was beyond the power of Congress, but to prevent it from passing the limits of its rightful authority under the Constitution. The only question was whether it ought to be passed, and this brought up the question of the right of the Judiciary to declare an act of Congress void. If that right was given by the Constitution it could not be disturbed, but if not possessed under that instrument it should not be exercised.

The speaker argued that the question was one which closely touched the national sovereignty. In a government like our own, the people could not wield this sovereignty directly, but exercised it through delegated powers. In 1787, when the Constitution was formed, the people of the United States knew nothing of any right in the Judiciary at common law to annul any act of Congress, nor was the exercise of any such power known in the State Courts. The National Constitution, in the judgment of the speaker, contained no word giving authority to the Judiciary to declare any act of Congress null or void for any purpose; but if this claim of the Judiciary was valid then the Judicial would virtually include the legislative power, for it was as much a legislative power to unmake a law as to make it. Necessarily the repealing power exclusively belonged to the enacting power, and no other than itself could effectively repeal its action. No power could be derived by any department of the Government by reason of a supposed violation of the Constitution by another department. This supposed violation afforded no premises from which to draw a conclusion for or against any power in the other which did not previously exist. Consequently, the claim of the judicial power was alike untenable in this view. If the legislation of Congress was to be arraigned before the Supreme Court of nine Judges, then, notwithstanding that an act might be passed by the two Houses, after careful debate, and perhaps again passed by a vote of two-thirds over the President's veto, the law was to be rendered inope ative and of no effect by the simple judgment of five of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Four might be one way and four the other, and the ninth man, perhaps the weakest of them all, sits as an umpire over the sovereignty of the nation. By right the representatives of the people in Congress were the judges of the constitutionality of any measure presented for their official sanction. The passage of a bill, therefore, was a solemn judgment by a tribunal competent to decide that the legislation was constitutional. This judgment was final, and from it there was no appeal to any other authority than the people. The speaker further illustrated the propriety of intrusting to Congress authority to decide questions of constitutionality affecting the legislation of the body. He held that the title of the Judiciary to its assumed ascendency over the legislation of the nation rested solely upon an implication of power conferred, which the Judiciary itself had asserted, but which had never been recognized by Congress. It might be urged that to give Congress a right to judge of the constitutionality of its acts made it in effect omnipotent. But this objection had no force, inasmuch as it was based upon the hypothesis that a majority of Congress would be equally regardless of their oaths of office, their fealty to the Constitution and their duty to the people. Congress was empowered to make its judgment effectual against that of the Executive, and the nation must submit until it changes that judgment at the ballot box.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The Chair announced that Mr. BROWNLOW desired to have read to the Senate a communication of a personal character.

The Clerk then read a paper received from Mr. BROWNLOW through the Chair, respectfully asking to be heard by the Senate upon what he regarded as a question of privilege, growing out of the recent election in Tennessee and his personal relations to the Republican Party. His enemies had been heard through several of the Republican journals of the country, and by verbal statements made to the Senate, and he now desired that the other side of the question should have a hearing.

No immediate action was taken upon the request of Mr. BROWNLOW, and the consideration of the bill before the Senate was continued.

THE DISCUSSION RESUMED.

Mr. EDMUNDS remarked that he had been irritated by some proceedings called judicial, which has taken place, and others supposed to be impending; but he had been taught to suppose there was a wide difference between Congress undertaking to assert its right to judge of what its political action should be and its right to declare itself the sole judge of the constitutionality in all cases affecting the private rights of its own action. The theory of all constitutional government, he had supposed, was that the people themselves were not always to be trusted, and that constitutions were framed for the purpose of preventing the people themselves from interfering with what on the whole was thought safest. The Constitution said that all judicial questions should be determined by the Judiciary; that all political powers should be vested in another branch, and all executive power in a third. And it also declares that "the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance of it (that is the language) shall be the supreme law of the land." Now are not the Courts to determine what the law was, as between parties before the Courts? If not, then he failed to discern the meaning of the Constitution; and did not all history demonstrate that the greatest safeguard of liberty and private rights was found, not in the legislative branch of the Government, but in its fundamental law, which secured those private rights, as administered by an independent and fearless Judiciary. There was the security of progress in society, and the anchor which held together the wishes of all good men. Though willing to go as far as the Senator from Missouri in defending the political position of Congress, yet he thought that to declare that the tribunals of the country had no power to sit in judgment upon the laws passed under the Constitution, was to go beyond what the liberty of any people would require, or the liberty of any people could endure for any great length of time.

Mr. SAULSBURY in reply to the argument that all legislative power was granted to Congress, said that the words of the Constitution were simply, "All legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress," &c. For the first time, it had been asserted here today that the Congress—the instrument of the Constitution—with powers expressly limited by the instrument creating it, had no superior; that no power under the Constitution could question its acts. And one of the strongest arguments in support of this position was the assumption that Congress would not pass an unconstitutional act.

The great question was, was the passage of legislation repugnant to the Constitution properly a legislative or a judicial question? The great tribunal of judicial power was nearly the last of the old landmarks left to us, and the speaker appealed to his fellow-Senators to leave it stand.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the bill relative to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill was entirely original; that nothing like it had ever before been proposed in an American Congress, and he hoped it would be laid over until after the Holidays. Those who were opposed to it should have the fullest opportunity for preparation.

Mr. TRUMBULL remarked that the bill contained no principle not already promulgated time and again by the Supreme Court. He proposed to urge its consideration to-morrow or the day after. The bill was then laid over.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate went into Executive Session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for bills, (being the business for the morning hour on Monday,) the following bills were introduced and referred:

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WILLARD—To amend the National Currency act. Also, to abolish the franking privilege.

By Mr. POLAND—To simplify and reduce the expenses of taking testimony in establishing claims for bounties and pensions. Also, providing for a free system of national banking.

By Mr. JENCKES—To repeal the act of the 26th of February, 1865, extending the jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States to certain cases on the lakes and navigable waters connected therewith.

By Mr. WARD—To provide for holding annual terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts in Elmira, N. Y.

By Mr. CHURCHILL—To provide for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

By Mr. BAILEY—Making the road from Oriskany Falls, N. Y., to Knoxboro a post road.

By Mr. GRISWOLD—Authorizing the President to appoint an attorney at New-York City who shall give gratuitous advice to pensioners.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—For the relief of the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812.

By Mr. DEWEESE—Granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812. Also, for the building of a United States Court House at Raleigh, N. C. Also, granting universal amnesty.

By Mr. BUCK—To construe section 3 of the act of March 2, 1867, in relation to the transfer of volunteer naval officers to the regular naval service.

By Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana—Making appropriations to improve the navigation of Passe-a-L'Outre and Southwest Pass, La.

By Mr. VAN TRUMP—To amend the National Currency act.

By Mr. WINANS—To amend the several acts relating to the franking privilege.

By Mr. BECK—Granting pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee—To provide for the payment of the loyal citizens of Tennessee for quartermast r and commissary stores taken by the Federal troops.

By Mr. ARNELL—To facilitate the settlement of the public lands by freedmen.

By Mr. PROSSER—To amend the act of April 9, 1866, to protect all persons in their civil rights, and for the means of their vindication.

By Mr. ORTH—In relation to swamp lands in Indiana.

By Mr. MCNEELY—To establish a uniform system of naturalization.

By Mr. COOK—To authorize the building of a railroad, from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Ottawa, Ill.

By Mr. BENJAMIN—To define the manner of paying pensions.

By Mr. ASPER—To repeal the act for taking the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States.

By Mr. CONGER—Making appropriation for the erection of a building for a Post Office and Custom House at Port Huron, Mich.

By Mr. SMITH, of Iowa—To amend the act of May 12, 1864, granting railroad lands to Iowa, and to grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from O'Brien County, Iowa, to the Missouri River.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—To divide the District of Wisconsin into two judicial districts.

By Mr. SARGENT—To amend the act granting right of way to ditch and canal owners, on public lands, so as to authorize the sale of placer mining claims, upon the principle of existing laws, for the sale of quartz claims.

Mr. WELKER introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the National Junction Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PETERS introduced a bill to refund to the States of Massachusetts and Maine the interest paid by them on advances to the United States, and to provide for the defence of the northeastern frontier. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the repeal of the Civil Tenure-of-Office act, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

By Mr. SPINK, of Dakota—To vacate the Fort Dakota military reservation.

By Mr. SHAFER, of Idaho—To provide libraries for the Territories.

By Mr. CAVANAGH, of Montana—To provide for the settlement and payment of expenses incurred by the Territorial authorities of Montana, in the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1867.

Several bills to remove political disabilities were introduced and referred.

By Mr. FITCH—To amend the act of the 27th of February, 1865, providing for a Circuit Court of the United States for Nevada. Also, to provide for the erection of a public building in Nevada.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, presented the following bill heretofore intrduced by Mr. FARNSWORTH, also a member of the same Committee:

Whereas, The people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution, republican in form, and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorizing the submission of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by the said Constitutions, and members of Congress," approved April 10, 1869, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

The following is proposed as a substitute by Mr. PAINE, of the Reconstruction Committee:

Whereas, The people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution, republican in form, and have in all respects complied with the requirements of the several acts of Congress providing for the reconstruction of the late rebel States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER introduced the following, viz.:

Whereas, The people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution, republican in form, and by its provisions assuring the equality of rights to all citizens of the United States before the law, and has in all respects complied with the requirements of the several acts of Congress providing for the reconstruction of the late insurrectionary States. And,

Whereas, The Congress of the United States have received assurances, and are assured that the people of Virginia, especially those heretofore in insurrection against the United States, have renounced all claims of any right of secession in a State, and that they now are well disposed to the Government of the United States, and will support and defend the Constitution thereof, and will carry out the provisions of the Constitution submitted by the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and ratified by the people of Virginia in the letter and spirit; therefore, be it

Resolved, &c., That the State of Virginia is entitled to a representation in the Congress of the United States.

These several propositions were referred to the Committee of Reconstruction, who meet on Tuesday morning, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

The call of States for bills having been concluded the remainder of the morning hour was given to the call of States for resolutions.

Mr. PETERS offered a resolution declaring

That the sentiment of the House accords with the opinion expressed in the President's Message, that a renewal of a treaty of reciprocity trade with the British Provinces, would be wholly in favor of the British producer, and should not in our present condition be favorably considered.

Mr. COX moved to lay the resolution on the table. The House, however, refused. Yeas, 42, nays 129, and then the resolution was adopted.

Mr. DAWES offered a concurrent resolution for an adjournment of the two Houses from Wednesday, Dec. 22, to Wednesday, 5th of January. Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution,

That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to prepare and report a bill forthwith to place the taxation of the income derived from United States bonds by the holders thereof on the same ground now provided for the payment of the taxation of the income from railroad and other corporation bonds—that is, that five per cent. income tax shall be deducted from the interest paid on all Government bonds by the United States to the holders thereof.

Mr. PETERS moved to lay the resolution on the table, but afterward withdrew it, giving notice that if the previous question was not seconded he would move to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means. The previous question was not seconded, and Mr. FARNSWORTH rising to debate, it went over under the rules.

Mr. STRONG offered a resolution,

That the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department be directed to take into consideration the question of erecting a suitable building in Hartford, Conn., for a United States Court and Government offices. Adopted.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution declaring

That laws giving exclusive privileges or enjoyments to particular classes or professions, are unequal, unjust and in violation of the Constitution, and that a protective tariff is of that class of legislation.

The previous question was not seconded, and Mr. GARFIELD rising to debate, the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution requesting

That the President inform the House whether in his judgment any further legislation is necessary to enable the Executive to secure a more perfect neutrality in any struggle between a European Power and its American colony, whenever the latter is seeking in good faith by revolution to assert the right of self-government, to the end that the hospitality and privileges of the ports of the United States may not be extended to either party, to the prejudice or exclusion of the other.

The previous question was not seconded, and Mr. WOOD, rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

Mr. COX offered a resolution declaring as a quotation from the President's Message,

That among the evils growing out of the late civil war is that of an irredeemable paper currency; that it is one of the highest duties of the Government to secure to the citizens a medium of exchange of fixed unvarying value; that that implies a return to a specie basis; that no substitute for it can be devised, and that it should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest possible moment.

The previous question was not seconded, and several members rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

Mr. ALLISON offered a resolution:

That the Secretary of War furnish information in reference to the completion of the improvements of the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River. Which was adopted.

Mr. SARGENT offered a joint resolution reciting,

That a million acres of fertile lands in the State of California, formerly reserved for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and recently restored by the Secretary of the Interior by an order, to take effect at thirty days' notice, will be immediately entered by speculators at private entry, to the exclusion of settlers, unless further legislation is had; and directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the execution of his said order until the subject be considered by this Congress.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, offered a resolution reciting the fact

That certain naval officers complained that they had been overlooked and ignored in the advancement to rank, and directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a Board of Officers removed by their high rank from all personal interest on the question, to examine the cases complained of and to report their conclusion for such action by the Executive and Congress as may seem proper.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COX offered a resolution reciting

That it is advisable to modify the taxation and tariff in cases where unjust and burdensome discrimination exists by the present law, and to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill at once entirely repealing the unjust and burdensome tariff on coal, for the prompt action of the House, and for the relief of the households of the country.

Mr. DICKEY objected.

Mr. COX moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were not suspended and the resolution was not received.

Mr. STOUGHTON asked leave to offer a resolution

That the Secretary of War furnish information in regard to the payment of the bounty for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Objection was made and the resolution was not received.

Mr. KELLEY offered the following resolution, which, on the motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the United States Government does not consider itself bound by treaties made by foreign Powers among themselves, imposing restrictions or charges upon the passage of vessels of war or commerce through seas, or straits connecting seas, and that the President be requested to instruct the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the United States to procure the perfect freedom of navigation for all classes of vessels of war or commerce in all parts of the world.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to offer a resolution in regard to the survey and sale of lands heretofore reserved as mineral lands.

Mr. SARGENT objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution, which was adopted:

That the Secretary of War be directed to cause a survey to be made of the Housatonic River, Conn., below Darley, in the district of New-Haven.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution, which was adopted:

That the President be requested to communicate copies of any correspondence with the American Minister at Madrid, referring to Cuba, together with the letter of instructions of that Minister and copies of any correspondence with the Spanish Government relating to the same question.

THE GOLD PANIC.

Mr. FOX offered a resolution

That a special committee of five be appointed to investigate the causes that led to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations in the New-York gold market, from the 21st to the 27th of September, 1869, and especially to inquire if the President, Secretary of the Treasury, or any officer of the Government, was in any manner interested in causing such fluctuations.

The previous question was not seconded—49 to 97—and Mr. BENJAMIN rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SCHENCK asked unanimous consent to have that resolution modified, referring the investigation to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and omitting any offensive allusion pointing to any one.

Mr. FOX said he would accept that proposition.

The Speaker intimated to Mr. SCHENCK that he should modify the resolution in the manner that he desired to offer it.

Mr. FOX said he did not understand that the resolution was to be modified. He thought that the resolution was to be accepted as a whole and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. He therefore withdrew his consent.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was modified and offered by Mr. SCHENCK, and adopted by the House as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be authorized and instructed to investigate the causes that led to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations in the gold market of the City of New-York from the 21st to the 27th of September, 1869, and that said Committee report at its earliest convenience, and be empowered to send for persons and papers.

AN OLD LAW QUESTIONED.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution reciting the claim:

That the retrocession of the County of Alexandria to the State of Virginia by the act of July 9, 1846, and the subsequent proclamation of President POLK, was unconstitutional and void; and that LEWIS MCKENZIE, claiming a seat in the House as Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia, he being a citizen of Alexandria, is ineligible, because he is not a citizen of the State of Virginia, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether such retrocession was unconstitutional and void.

The resolution gave rise to considerable discussion. It was opposed by Messrs. LOGAN, SCHENCK and other members.

Mr. PAINE intimated that the opposition of Mr. LOGAN was prompted by a desire for the removal of the Capitol, which intimation Mr. LOGAN contradicted, asserting that he had not thought of the removal of the Capitol in connection with his opposition to the resolution.

Mr. SCHENCK ridiculed the idea of an opinion of the Judiciary Committee affecting the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of a law that had been on the statute book for twenty-three or twenty-four years, and that had been acknowledged by all branches of the Government.

Finally, after considerable debate, the resolution was laid on the table.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CALKIN presented the petition of EMIL RUGER, an American citizen of New-York City, for redress for his arrest and imprisonment at Copenhagen by the Danish Government.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented the petition of one hundred and thirty-two merchants and agriculturists for the repeal of the restrictions on the importation of guano.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Mr. WARD moved to suspend the rules so that the petition from 12,384 citizens of the State of New-York might be presented to the House, and read from the Clerk's desk. It was a very extraordinary petition, he said, perhaps the largest that had ever been presented to Congress. It seemed to him that the sufferings of the Cuban people in the cause of liberty and equal rights, entitled them to the consideration and sympathy of Congress.

The Speaker asked if there was any objection to the reading, and Mr. FARNSWORTH objected. The rules were suspended, and the petition was presented, read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The petition was as follows:

To the Honorable the Congress of the United States:

We, citizens of the American Union, in behalf of the principles written in our charter of national independence, in the name of liberty and the sovereignty of a people struggling to be free, respectfully petition that your honorable body do accord to Cuba the rights of a belligerent Power, and at once recognize the independence of her sons from the tyranny of a foreign yoke, which, for more than a year, they have maintained, unaided, by the triumph of their arms.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table.

The message from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State of the States that have ratified the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment was received. The message and report were read. The report enumerates the following States as those from which official notices of such a ratification had been received up to the 9th of December;

Missouri, (defective,)
Kansas, (defective,)
North Carolina,
West Virginia,
Massachusetts,
Wisconsin,
Maine,
Louisiana,
Michigan,
South Carolina,
Pennsylvania,
Arkansas,
Connecticut,
Florida,
Illinois,
Indiana,
New-York,
New-Hampshire,
Nevada,
Vermont,
Virginia.

The Secretary states that in the ratification by Missouri the second section of the amendment is omitted, and that in the ratification by Kansas the phraseology of the second section is changed. The message and report were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The next business taken from the Speaker's table was the Senate bill, passed Dec. 9, removing political disabilities from Messrs. F. B. HAWKINS, of North Carolina; MOWBRAY, of Tampa, Fla., and D. H. MCCALL, of Union Springs, Ala.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, said he had hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would have redeemed the promise made last Congress to bring in a general bill removing all those disabilities. He had hoped to hear no more of this peddling in the amnesty of the Government, but that a general amnesty law would be passed worthy of the charity and generosity of this great Government, and that the statute book would be no longer encumbered with these pardons in detail.

Mr. BUTLER was happy to inform the gentleman from New-York that the consideration of a bill to provide for the removal of the disabilities from those who had offended the country by their rebellion, was now before the Committee on Reconstruction, and he doubted not that as soon as other and more pressing duties could be attended to in that Committee, such a bill would be reported; at least he knew that it would be considered by the Committee. This bill was put forward pending the necessary delay in the considerations of such a general bill, and to meet the exigencies of the case.

Mr. COX said he had objected the other day to this bill, when the gentleman from Massachusetts introduced it, and, substantially in his own mind, although he did not express it, for the same reason given by his colleague, (BROOKS.) It looked like a small business to be peddling out the amnesty of the Government in this sort of way. He believed that it was so recognized by all parties. It had been recognized always in all free Governments, and in all ages, when civil war was over, amnesty should be given; and now, after five years since the conclusion of the late civil war, this Government had still these personal amnesties. He gave notice to the gentleman from Massachusetts that hereafter, whenever a bill came in granting amnesties to personal individuals, he should interpose his objection. He did not propose to do it on this occasion, for the reason that the men named in the bill had been appointed to the necessary Federal offices, and that it was necessary they should have their pardon, in order that they might fill their functions.

Mr. BUTLER said he could not agree with the gentleman from New-York in saying that this was a small business. There was "more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance."

Mr. COX remarked that he understood from that that the sinners pardoned by this bill belonged to the Republican Party. If they were Democratic sinners they would not be included in this amnesty. But the Democrats forgive them freely if the gentlemen on the other side would forgive them. Generally speaking, these personal amnesties were given as the consideration for treachery, and they were given for the purpose of adding recruits to the Radical Party, and not out of that abundant generosity of which the gentleman from Massachusetts was himself so brilliant an example. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAYNARD asked the gentleman from New-York if that was not a proper motive for pardon—to bring recruits from the rebel ranks into the ranks of loyalty?

Mr. COX referred to the fact that the other day LOUIS NAPOLEON, six weeks after an attempted insurrection, and while men were after his life, gave an amnesty to the whole realm, and made himself strong by the act.

Mr. BUTLER desired to say, once for all, that he did not think that a great Republic needed to take a lesson from an Emperor how to make itself strong.

The bill was passed.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. DAWES in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Census bill. Amendments offered by Messrs. JUDD and COBURN, looking to an earlier apportionment of representatives than that contemplated in the bill, led to a long and animated discussion. Without disposing of the question thus raised, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

JAMAICA.

Decision of the Chief Justice in the Le Have Case—Her Cargo Released—The Agency of Masters of Vessels for Owners Recognized as Valid by English Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jam., Saturday, Nov. 20, 1869.

The Chief Justice, Sir BRYAN EDWARDS, has delivered his judgment in the matter of the schooner *Le Have*, from Boston, U. S., whose cargo, consisting, among other things, of some heavy guns, gunpowder and other munitions of war, was some time ago seized by the Customs officers of Kingston, on the ground that the importation of such articles into an English colony from a foreign port was in contravention of Imperial law. The *Le Have*, it will be remembered, was boarded and taken possession of, off the island of Inagua, by a Spanish war steamer, which first carried her to Havana, and subsequently towed her to this port, where her cargo was seized by orders of the Government. An action was brought against the authorities by the Captain of the *Le Have*, acting for her owner, to recover the goods seized, and the matter has been before the Courts for several months. In the decision the Chief Justice said:

That it did not appear that there had been any original intention to send the *Le Have* to Kingston, and that even if there had been, the employment of force to bring her hither would seem to him hardly enough to excuse the forfeiture, since the compulsion used was only to carry the vessel where those in charge of her wanted her to go. The original bill of lading, signed by the master, showed clearly that the name of the port of destination had been erased in two places, and in each the word "Kingston" had been substituted for the original name, while the name of the consignee of one parcel of the goods had been scratched out and the word "order" written in its place—alterations which, he considered, threw suspicion on the transaction; but he pointed out that, in answer and explanation of this, the master of the vessel (Mr. CROWELL) had sworn that notwithstanding her papers showed the contrary, *Le Have's* real destination was St. Marc, in Hayti, explaining that the alterations in the bill of lading had been made in order to avoid the risk of capture or interruption, in the event of her falling in with any of the Haytian cruisers. And with regard to the objection that the claim to the goods was made by WILSON CROWELL, the master of the *Le Have*, as agent of the owner, the Judge laid it down that when the real name and address and profession of the true owner are given, and enough is shown to make it appear why he himself does not prefer the claim, it is sufficient, and meets the object the English Legislature had in view in enacting the law invoked against the *Le Have*. Upon the whole, he was of opinion that since there was no conclusive, nor even any reliable proof, that the *Le Have* ever would have come to this island if she had not been brought here, he was bound to declare against any forfeiture, although, he added, in thus disposing of the case he could not refrain from expressing a hope that, in the absence of all decided authority one way or the other upon the points raised in the case—a case which, though very unusual in its nature, might yet occur again—that it would be submitted for the consideration of another tribunal. Since, however, the movements of the vessel had been involved in so much suspicion, and that the *Le Have* had been sailing with simulated papers, the case, he considered, did not call for costs.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Gates Shut," was the subject of a lecture by Rev. Mr. Collier, of Chicago, at the Boston Theatre, on Sunday evening.

Rev. Dr. Sears, general agent of the Peabody education fund, is visiting the chief cities of Texas, to ascertain the needs of that State.

The State Librarian of Georgia intends to preserve, after the 1st of January, full files of all the newspapers published in the State.

Each of the Philadelphia papers claims to be the "only" one in the city to publish the President's Message complete and free from errors.

General Sheridan is attending to his duties as usual, but has not yet entirely regained his usual strength.

Ah Coon and Ah Gun beat Ty Hee over the head with an iron bar, in San Francisco, on the evening of the 4th, and were arrested, although Ty Hee is a woman.

Some of the young men in Detroit purpose organizing a sawing society to cut wood for poor widows this Winter. To be eligible to membership a young man must be unmarried.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, announces by proclamation that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year ending Nov. 30, 1869, have paid $1,725,587 97 interest and $362,762 09 principal of the State debt.

The Chicago *Tribune* tells the story of a Wabash-avenue belle who had her little toes—that is the one littlest toe on each foot—cut off so that she could wear a smaller boot; but the Chicago *Post* denies the story *in toto*.

The Chicago Common Council on Thursday evening adopted a resolution declaring that, "whereas the habit of smoking in open council is unbecoming gentlemen and legislators," smoking should be stopped.

A Dubuque young lady who has been confined in the Iowa Insane Asylum for fourteen months because she would not marry the man of her cruel parents' choice, has been ascertained to be very mad but not insane.

Railroad travelers in Massachusetts are getting up petitions to the Legislature for a law to forbid railroad corporations from charging extra fare when tickets are not purchased at the office.

A doctor in Washington County, Ind., bought a coffin in New-Albany last week, saying he had long thought he ought to have it ready in case of his sudden death. He had it sent to his home, and kindly requested his wife to line it.

The ships *Ontario* and *Chieftain*, which left New-York within two days of each other, passed Cape Horn together and arrived at San Francisco on the 5th inst., the *Ontario* making the passage in 158 days and the *Chieftain* in 160.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that Ex-Governor Wells' letter is sound in its logic and liberal in its sentiment, and will be received with no little surprise as well as satisfaction in Virginia.

The Ballston *Journal* believes a division of the State to be inevitable. The more it is agitated, the *Journal* says, the sooner will the division be effected; when patience changes to exasperation, the event cannot be resisted.

To the great honor of Hon. Thomas H. Selby, the new Mayor of San Francisco, it is said that he did not seek the office for any direct or indirect emoluments which it may yield, but solely for the purpose of advancing the interests of the community.

The Republican management of the affairs of the State of Michigan has resulted well. The Detroit *Tribune* says it has fostered all of Michigan's interests with a generous hand and yet has reduced the rate of taxation, paid off half a million of debt and provided for the payment of half a million more within a month.

Wooyeno Kantoc no Kami, Special Commissioner, and Meewah Sukeyeegie, Vice-Commissioner, from the Government of Japan to the Hawaiian Islands, sailed from San Francisco, on the 5th inst., for Honolulu, to inquire into the condition of some Japanese laborers employed upon sugar plantations, and to insure them proper treatment.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the silver "nugget" presented to the Pope by a gentleman from California, is composed probably of silver from every mine on the coast. It is sixteen inches long, eight inches wide, six and a half inches deep, 998 fine—or say, nearly pure—weighs 3,885¾ ounces troy, or 266 pounds avoirdupois; value, $5,013 78; inscribed: "D. J. Oliver, wife and children, of San Francisco, to Pius IX."

Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, who died in Concord, N. H., on Saturday, was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of that State from 1833 to 1843. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850, over which President Pierce presided, and in 1854 he was appointed a Commissioner to London by President Pierce, for the adjustment of claims between the citizens of the United States and Great Britain against the Government of either country.

The Bar of Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday, united in complimenting Judge Erskine, and urging his name for a higher position. The Atlanta *Constitution* says that the members of the Bar are almost entirely staunch Democrats, and that there lives no stronger Union man in the Union than Judge Erskine, and it thinks that the fact that Southern Democrats publicly and courteously give an unsolicited word in his behalf, is worthy of mention in the Times. We agree with the *Constitution*.

Some sensation has been caused among the Italians in San Francisco by a letter from Garibaldi refusing to accept honorary membership in an Italian military company there, called the "Compagnia Garibaldina." He says: "I cannot belong to a company from which Republicans are excluded, for I am proud of belonging to the best of all institutions—the Republic." The Italians say that, as a matter of fact, they never have refused anybody for any shade of political opinion, but they have excluded applicants for other reasons, and some of the excluded were Republicans.

A remarkable article in the *Independent* in relation to the marriage relation is attracting much attention. The Albany *Journal* understands it to mean that wedlock should be "a matter of convenience, to be entered into at the pleasure of parties passionately attracted, and dissolved when they find that the association is no longer mutually agreeable—a sort of business copartnership, terminable upon notice;" and it remarks that it is "one of the most painful signs of a degeneracy in the temper of the community that utterances so desperately bold and infinitely bad should find their way into the editoral columns of a widely-circulated and influential journal, claiming especial recognition as a religious organ."

A Chicago reporter who had a ten minutes' talk with Miss Lydia Thompson upon audiences in general and Chicago in particular, made the most of it, as is the wont of his class, and thereby apparently gave the good theatre-going people of Cincinnati, Louisville, Buffalo and Philadelphia, not to mention various other cities, cause for much mortification and chagrin. To set the unquiet hearts of these people at rest, and also, if need be, to reassure any of our citizens who may have been misled by a very funny and still very sober article published in one of our contemporaries last week, Miss Thompson has written a card, in which she asserts that where the statements of the interview were not exaggerated, they were without foundation. She adds that she is not going to Utah, and doesn't want to go to Utah: and, what is directly to the purpose, that she is coming to New-York next Spring, hoping to play a successful engagement "right in the face of this dreadful battery of popguns."

The City Canvassers.

The Board of City Canvassers met at 11 A. M. yesterday, Mr. Hardy in the chair.

Protests were received from Hugh A. Moore against canvassing the votes cast for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in the Twentieth Aldermanic District, on the ground that frauds were committed in the district; also from Michael Seger against canvassing the votes in the Twenty-ninth District of the Seventeenth Ward, on the ground that 79 votes cast for the protestant were credited to Michael Guentzer, and that 27 votes were credited to protestant instead of 79.

The protests were referred.

The question as to whether 108 votes cast for Hugh Murray, shall be allowed to Henry Murray, was referred to the Committee on Protests.

Mr. J. G. Guentzer handed in a protest against canvass the votes of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Districts of the Seventeenth Ward on account of frauds, and protests were also received from H. Murray, Joseph A. Stemmler and J. L. Steinhart, all of which were referred to the Committee on Protests.

The Board finished the canvass of the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards. Although the official vote has not been declared, it appears that for Police Justice Mr. Coulter received in these wards 4,557 votes and his opponent, Mr. Henry Murray, 4,433 votes, leaving Mr. Coulter a majority of 124 votes. In the same wards Mr. McGuire received for Civil Justice 6,121 votes and his opponent, Joseph A. Stemmler, 5,914, leaving McGuire a majority of 207 votes. The Board adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

ANOTHER WALL-ST. SWINDLE.

Prominent Bankers the Victims of an Extensive Fraud—A Broker Obtains Nearly Half a Million of Dollars on Altered State Bonds—History of the Transaction—Flight of the Culprit.

Some four weeks ago Messrs. H. G. Stebbins & Son moved from No. 44 Broad-street to No. 50 Exchange-place, selling their lease on the building and their old office furniture to W. E. Gray & Co. The new occupants at once moved in and commenced business as brokers, and apparently very successful ones. They had previously had an office at No. 36 New-street, which they had occupied from the 1st of June, 1869, until the date of their bargain with Stebbins & Son. The new office at once became the headquarters of certain speculators in mining stocks, and it soon became manifest that Mr. W. E. Gray, the senior of the firm—of which, by the way, the junior has never been known—was engaged in a "pool" to "bull" Quartz Hill, a stock which possesses about the value ascribed to the rest of its kind. The stock rose from $1 per share to $3 90, and probably netted the "pool" a handsome profit.

During last week it was rumored in financial circles that certain State bounty bonds had been altered from $1,000 to $10,000, and yesterday it was announced that Wm. E. Gray "and Company" had absconded. Of course such an event could not be passed by without its due share of rumors, and equally of course those who are prone to retail news took care that on its passage it lost nothing by contraction. Hence it was that many large houses were reported as failed, but in no single instance was there any fact to substantiate the rumors.

Divested of all verbiage the facts of this extraordinary sharp practice are these: For some months Gray & Co. have been dealing heavily on the street, and like all other brokers have been in the habit of borrowing the money needed from time to time "on call," that is, by depositing collateral with the lender. The collateral deposited by Gray & Co. was of the most approved security, consisting either of United States registered five-twenties of 1867, or of bounty loan certificates of the State of New-York. On Friday last Mr. Gray called at the Bank of the Commonwealth, where he was informed that three certificates of the bounty loan, previously deposited by him as collateral, were altered from certificates of a smaller amount. He expressed great surprise, but at once redeemed them. That afternoon, at the request of the bank officers, he again called, and met Mr. Harberger, the Cashier of the Manhattan Company, which is the authorized State tranfer agent. To this gentleman Mr. Gray stated that he was a regular broker, and that he had bought the certificates from T. H. Pratt, who had in turn purchased them from A. S. Blackwell. This was the substance of that interview, during which Gray was as cool and collected as though he was a mere disinterested spectator. Mr. Harberger at this interview identified Gray as a business connection of Platt, who had purchased five $1,000 bonds from the Manhattan Company, on the 8th instant, and resolved to consult Judge Slosson, the counsel of the Company, relative to the proper course to pursue. Unfortunately, that gentleman could not be found, and the matter went over until Saturday. The alterations in the certificates were made with great skill. The figure "1" in "1,000" having been erased, together with the name of the party to whom the bond was originally assigned, the $1,000 was changed to $10,000, and the name of W. E. Gray inserted as the assignee. The only fault in the work was in the "1" inserted in the certificates, which inclines rather more than the other figures.

On Saturday morning Mr. Gray called for the third time at the Bank of the Commonwealth, and with the assurance which seems to have been at once his bane and his guardian angel, upbraided the bank officers because they refused to certify his check, remarking with an air of injured innocence that he needed the money to take up some stocks. Not getting his check certified, he went to the Mechanics' Bank, and after depositing with Mr. Cox, the Cashier, three of his bogus $10,000 certificates, effected a loan of $30,000. As he kept his personal account at the bank, (the firm's banking was done with the Commonwealth Bank,) and as, moreover, he had been most highly recommended to Mr. Cox, that gentleman had not a shadow of suspicion, but advanced the money at once.

This was the last business transaction of any magnitude that Mr. W. E. Gray performed on Wall-street. He doubtless found that difficulties were hemming him in on all sides, and accordingly, at about 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, he made a leisurely and gentlemanly exit, taking with him all the spoils which he could lay his hands on. He had the "firm" account of about $16,000 at the Bank of the Commonwealth, while a balance of about $3,000 in his favor was at the Mechanics' Bank. These sums he was forced to leave behind, as they were attached by legal process.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Deputy Sheriff O'Neill, armed with an execution, took possession of the office. The execution was understood to be at the suit of Brown & Loveridge, who were among the first to discover the true character of Gray's operations. In the safe the Deputy found several books, a few private letters, (among them one addressed to a female clerk in the Treasury Department, who was styled "Dear Birdie,") and 100 shares of the Quartz Hill stock, the market value of which, at the rates of yesterday, was exactly $76.

The announcement of the flight of Gray caused intense excitement in Wall-street, and there was at once a rush on the part of his victims to examine the securities which they held for money advanced him. As nearly as could be ascertained by the Manhattan Company, there are $200,000 of the altered certificates in existence—twenty in all, of which five were those sold to Pratt on the 8th inst., and the balance a portion, or the whole, of the proceeds of a robbery committed on Mr. Woolsey, of Pine-street, about a year ago.

In addition to the bounty loan certificates it was found that Mr. Gray had been dealing in altered five-twenties—whose registration names had been erased and others inserted. These were also, it is thought, the proceeds of robbery. What amount of the spurious or altered Government bonds he made use of is not known, but it is conjectured by many, that it is fully $250,000, which added to the $200,000 bounty loan certificates would make a total of nearly $500,000.

The victims of this most successful fraud, as far as yet ascertained, are as follows, and the amounts set opposite their names are said to be accurate:

Howes & Macy	$75,000	Coleman Benedict	$18,000
Brown & Loveridge	10,000	J. N. Ewell & Co	25,000
Vermilye & Co	50,000	E. P. Scott	40,000
Mechanics' Bank	30,000		

Brown & Loveridge claim to have security for the amount they are said to have lost. Of the balance the loss will probably be total, unless the detectives succeed in overhauling Gray before he has disposed of his booty.

Yesterday afternoon representatives of all these firms, excepting Brown & Loveridge, met at the office of Vermilye & Co., No. 20 Nassau-street, to concert measures for the pursuit and capture of the swindler. The gentlemen present arranged to subscribe toward the purpose, and some of them expressed a willingness to pocket their losses provided Gray could be brought to justice. Mr. Vermilye, in particular, was emphatic in expressing this sentiment. He opposed compounding a felony, a practice which has become alarmingly prevalent in these days.

The Stock Exchange Governing Committee yesterday, offered a reward of $5,000 for Gray's arrest, and doubtless the losers themselves will make a purse for the same object.

It is but just to say that the connection of Mr. Eugene Fink with Gray & Co., was a strictly honorable one. Mr. Gray engaged him as his representative on the Stock Exchange, of which Mr. Fink is a member, and paid him the usual commissions for his services. Mr. Fink was also instrumental, it is said, in procuring some of the loans, but always under the impression that the collateral offered was *bona fide*.

W. E. Gray is a man of about five feet ten inches in height, with light hair, a particularly light moustache, blue eyes—in fine, what is termed a blonde. His address is very gentlemanly, his manners suave and agreeable, and he has always been exceedingly popular among his acquaintances. It is said his financial education was obtained in the Treasury Department at Washington, where he obtained a position through the influence of his father, who is said to be the chaplain of the United States Senate. He came to New-York about three years ago, and was for some time cashier for Messrs. A. W. Demick & Co. Afterward he became the power of attorney (or representative) of Eastman & Co., in the Gold Room. When he started in business for himself, in June last, he produced, it is said, letters of recommendation from Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Senator Morrell, of Maine; Ex-Senator Foster, of Connecticut, and Mr. Callendar, the Inspector of National Banks, besides a conglomerate letter signed by the corporation, or, at least, by the Mayor of Bath, Me., at which place he was born. Whether these are forgeries is a matter of doubt.

Gray has previously been engaged in dubious bond transactions, out of which he emerged in some way known only to himself. Several months ago Jay Cooke & Co. bought some stolen registered bonds which they traced to Gray, who redeemed them, and passed the matter off as a mistake.

Mr. Cox, of the Mechanics' Bank, asserted yesterday to a reporter that the Manhattan Company was morally responsible for any losses incurred on Saturday by this fraud, the Company having known of the existence of altered bonds, and not having, as in duty bound, warned the public. The Manhattan Company officers say that they sent warning to prominent bankers, but our reporter was not enabled to find any who had received it. Most of the victims feel that the Manhattan and Commonwealth officials should have caused the arrest of Gray on Friday evening, when the fact of the alterations of the certificates became known to them.

JOHN REAL, THE MURDERER.

The General Term Affirm His Sentence—Important Opinion of the Presiding Justice.

Yesterday the Supreme Court at General Term rendered a decision in the case of the People *vs.* John Real, who was tried and convicted in February last, in the Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of Officer Smedick, Judge Barnard presiding. On the trial it was claimed, on the part of the counsel for the people, that Policeman Smedick was deliberately assassinated by Real, the latter having secreted himself behind a coal box for that purpose. The affair took place in July, 1868.

After a protracted trial in the Oyer and Terminer, the jury at midnight brought in a verdict of guilty of murder. Judge Barnard at once sentenced the accused to be hanged on the first Friday in April following. After the sentence there was some difficulty in getting a stay of proceedings, but finally Judge Sutherland, a very short time before the day appointed for Real's execution, granted a stay pending the appeal which had been taken to the General Term. In June last this appeal was argued before Judges Clerke, Barnard and Cardozo. The further facts are stated in the opinion of Judge Clerke, which we give below. Judge Barnard concurred with Presiding Justice Clerke, who speaks as follows:

The first point taken by the counsel for the plaintiff in error involves the question of jurisdiction. It appears from the judgment record that the indictment was presented in the Court of General Sessions on the first Monday of August, 1868; that on the 6th day of the same month the said Court ordered that the indictment be sent to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, there to be determined according to law; that on the 1st day of February, 1869, the indictment was accordingly sent to and received by the Court of Oyer and Terminer to be determined according to law, and afterward on the 10th of February, in the same year, at the said Court, before a jury, for the purpose impaneled and returned, the plaintiff in error was convicted of murder in the first decree, as in the indictment was alleged against him. The counsel for the plaintiff in error states in his first point that it is not alleged that the session of the Court, when the prisoner was tried, was the Court next after the 6th of August, 1868, when the transferring of it to the Court of Oyer and Terminer was made, and he says that it was conceded on the trial that the Court of Oyer and Terminer sat in October, 1868. On referring to the error book I cannot find any such concession. No doubt Mr. Stuart, counsel for the prisoner, in stating his objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, affirms that a Court of Oyer and Terminer had been held in the previous October, and he is not contradicted, either by the Court or the opposing counsel. We, however, can alone be guided by the record, and from all that there appears we cannot infer that a Court of Oyer and Terminer was held in October, 1868, but on the contrary, it is to be inferred that the Court next after the 6th of August was held in February, 1869, when the prisoner was tried. But if a Court had been held in October, I do not think it was indispensable that he should have been then tried. Undoubtedly the statute (3 R. L., 365, 5th ed) directs in the sixth section that the Court of Sessions shall send all indictments not triable there to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, and in the seventh section, the one applicable to this case, it says that the said Courts may also, by an order, send all indictments for offences triable before them, which shall not have been heard and determined, to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer. Does this necessarily require that the prisoner shall be tried during the next session of the Court, and if not then tried, that he shall not be tried at all? It appears to me that the language of the statute does not peremptorily require that the trial shall take place at any particular term or session. It shall, indeed, be sent to the Court held next after the time when the order of transferrence had been made; but when it says "there" to be determined according to law, it does not mean then, at that particular term or session. It still, as in all other cases, leaves the control of the calendar with the Presiding Judge, and he retains the power, which every Judge possesses, of reserving the case or postponing the trial for another term or session, as the exigencies of the occasion or as justice may require. The counsel for the plaintiff in error refers us to Quimbo Appo *vs.* The People, in which the Judge who wrote one of the opinions in the Court of Appeals remarks that the Court of Oyer and Terminer is a permanent and continuous Court, existing in its appointed and stated terms. But the counsel, if he had read further, could have added the next sentence in the opinion in which the Judge says: "Its successive sessions are terms of the same, and not distinct tribunals;" and being so, being one identical continuous tribunal, it has, undoubtedly, power, like any other tribunal, to restore or postpone a case for trial at any of its terms, whether it originated there or was transferred to it from any other coördinate or subordinate tribunal. I think this point, therefore, not well taken; and the same reason and conclusion will apply to the second and third points, which I consider, consequently, equally untenable.

* * * Henry Real, a witness called on behalf of the prisoner, was asked on the cross-examination by the counsel for the people whether he had ever been arrested in New-York. He said he had. He was then asked whether he remembered what it was for. This was objected to by the counsel for the prisoner, and it was not answered. He was then asked if he had ever been in the Penitentiary. This was also objected to by the counsel for the prisoner. The Court told the witness that he need not answer if he did not wish to do so. There seems to have been no exception by the counsel for the prisoner to the admission of the question by the Court, and the witness answered, saying: "I will tell the truth: I was in the Penitentiary." Then the counsel for the people asked him "How long there?" This question was objected to by the prisoner's counsel; the objection was overruled, then the counsel duly excepted. This is the only question relating to the point which we are bound to consider, no exception to the rulings of the Court having been taken to the preceding question put to the witness in relation to his imprisonment in the Penitentiary. There is no point appertaining to the rules of evidence on which greater diversity of opinion exists than upon questions calling for answers having a tendency to degrade the character of a witness. I think now, however, that the conflicting authorities may be deemed reconciled. Where, as in Newcomb *vs.* Griswold, the witness was asked, on cross-examination, whether he had been convicted of petty larceny, although the opposite party alone, and not the witness, objected, it was held that the party has a right to insist that the conviction be proved by the record, because this is the only proper way of proving a conviction. But where, as in Great Western Turnpike Company *vs.* Loomis, (32 N. Y. R., 127,) the question called for an answer calculated to disparage the witness and not directly to prove the conviction, it was held that such questions should be allowed or disallowed by the Court in the exercise of its discretion, and that the ruling is not subject to review unless in cases of manifest abuse or injustice. In the case before us, the witness having answered that he had been in the Penitentiary, although the Court informed him that he was not bound to answer, and the counsel for the prisoner having taken no exceptions, was then asked, "How long there?" This was not calling for proof of his conviction, nor did it involve the question of his conviction, which could be proved only by the judgment record, although his being in the Penitentiary presupposes a conviction. But having admitted, without due exception on the part of the prisoner's counsel, that he had been there, an answer showing the duration of his imprisonment was—if it was capable of producing any effect—calculated merely to disparage him. The answer was, in fact, given; if believed at all by the jury it must have been favorable, rather than prejudicial, to him. He answered, "Four months," and he added, "Innocent of the crime." The counsel for the plaintiff in error, in his twelfth point maintains that the Court erred at the trial in refusing to charge the jury as requested by the prisoner's counsel; that if the proof failed to show which wound it was that actually killed the deceased, the case was not made out according to the indictment.

The indictment charged in substance that the prisoner made an assault with a pistol charged and loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet; fired at the deceased, and then and there feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound the deceased with the leaden bullet, causing a mortal wound, of which he died. This the prosecution were bound to prove, but it mattered not which of the bullets or which of the wounds caused the death of the deceased; whichever bullet caused his death was fired by the prisoner out of a pistol had and discharged by him, and inflicted a wound which caused the death of the deceased. This point, therefore, like the other, I hold to be untenable. I have thus patiently and carefully considered all the numerous points with the introduction and comments of the counsel of the plaintiff in error. I have a conviction that the conclusions at which I have arrived in relation to these points are incontrovertible. But I am convinced if I have erred, and if any of the rulings of the Court at the trial were erroneous that the error did not affect the rights of the prisoner. If the rulings were the other way it is not within the range of legal possibility that the result should have been different. The perpetration of the frightful act itself, the determination, the cruel vindictiveness which instigated and accompanied it, the absence of mental alienation, except what was caused by the tumult of malign passions, were so satisfactorily proved, that whatever disposition the Court made at the trial of the various objections and requests of the prisoner's counsel, the jury could not, without a great dereliction of duty, have ordered any other verdict. The doctrine that the Court shall disregard any error in the pleadings or proceedings which shall have not affected substantial rights of the adverse party, and that no judgment shall be reversed or affected by reason of such error or defect, is salutary and just equally in civil as in criminal cases. It will make the administration of justice more easy and efficient, the triumph of mere technicality almost impossible, and the impunity of criminals, it may reasonably be hoped, of rare occurrence. The judgment of the Oyer and Terminer should be affirmed.

The following is the concurring opinion of the Judge who tried and sentenced John Real to be executed:

Judge Barnard said: After a careful examination of the rulings and exceptions made and taken on the trial of the prisoner he could not see that any error had been committed. The charge was very fair toward him. The case was one that clearly called for a conviction. A jury having a proper regard for their character and the evidence could have rendered no other verdict. The judgment and sentence of the Court below should be affirmed.

Judge Cardozo gave a dissenting opinion.

New-England Society—Sixty-Fourth Annual Meeting.

The sixty-fourth annual meeting of the New-England Society in the City of New-York, for the election of officers and transaction of business, was held last evening at Delmonico's at 7:30 o'clock, Isaac Green Pearson presiding. The Treasurer's report was submitted, and showed that the funds of the Society amount to $32,321 59. The Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the two hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims reported that the dinner would take place at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, the 22d, at 6 o'clock. The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

President—Joseph H. Choate; First Vice President—Elliot C. Cowdin; Second Vice President—[illegible] Bailey; Counselors—Samuel N. [illegible], Charles E. Beebe, Colonel William Borden and [illegible] Frank E. Howe; Assistant Counselors—William H. Lee, Charles S. Smith, George [illegible] Ward, Daniel F. Appleton, William T. Blodgett, William H. Fogg, Josiah M. Fiske and Salem H. Wales; Treasurer, Luther B. Wyman; Secretary, L. P. Hubbard.

About twenty new names were added to the roll of members.

Mr. Thomas A. Sheppard suggested that the Society needed a hall of their own for their meetings and the accumulation of a library, and moved the appointment of a Committee to take the matter into consideration. The motion was carried, and Messrs. T. A. Sheppard, H. J. Leland and J. G. Pearson selected as such Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

Among the guests who have been invited to be present at the dinner, are Speaker Blaine, (of the House of Representatives,) Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, Senator Conkling, Hon. John Bigelow, and Rev. W. H. H. Murray.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Active Preparations for Departure—Each Vessel Fully Manned—List of Officers.

The eighteen Spanish gunboats lying at anchor in the stream, at the foot of West Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, are being rapidly made ready for sea. All day yesterday and all last night, their Spanish crews, assisted by some of Mr. Delamater's men, worked incessantly coaling and provisioning them for their voyage to Havana, for which place they will sail on Wednesday or Thursday. As stated in yesterday's Times, the vessels were formally turned over to Captain Arragon, the Spanish contractor, as each was towed into the stream. And now each craft has received her crew and officers, numbering seventeen, all told, for each vessel, yesterday.

Mr. Jeremiah Mulford, of Delamater's yard, received and examined the certificates of the applicants for the post of chief engineer on board of each steamer. Upward of five hundred persons sought berths. The engineers, firemen and coal passers, of whom there will be nine on board of every vessel—three engineers, three firemen and three coalpassers—are principally American citizens, and ship in this port. Chief engineers receive $97 90 a month in gold, and ship for a period of not less than four months; first assistants an order for $60 in gold for the trip, payable in this City when the flotilla is clear of the land and on its way to Havana, and on their arrival in that port an additional $40 in gold as passage money back to New-York again; second assistants, $50 for the trip, payable as the former, and $40 passage money as before. Firemen get $45 in greenbacks, in advance, payable after sailing, and $25 return passage money; coal passers, $35, greenbacks, in advance, and $25 return passage money. The chief engineers were selected by Mr. Mulford yesterday, and, with the officers commanding, are as follows:

Captain Casarago, Fleet Commander; Gunboat No. 1, commanded by Lieutenant Alyargomader; Chief Engineer Henry McCort; No. 2, Lieutenant Jery, Chief Engineer Philip Smith; No. 3, Lieutenant Fragne, Chief Engineer Robt. Clarke, First Assistant Jas. Hutchinson; No. 4, Lieutenant Bellatrois, Chief Engineer Chas. McDonald, First Assistant James Blanco; No. 5, Lieutenant Beupuner, Chief Engineer Chas. E. Robinson; No. 6, Lieutenant Olebares, Chief Engineer L. Sparyberg, First Assistant Gracia Condia; No. 7, Lieutenant Ovius, Chief Engineer Wm. Crawford, First Assistant Andrew Jackson; No. 8, Lieutenant Piero, Chief Engineer John Curley, First Assistant H. Henning; No. 9, Lieutenant Cuberas, Chief Engineer H. E. Donner, First Assistant Wm. Constantine, Second Assistant Thos. Kelly; No. 10, Lieutenant Carvanate, Chief Engineer E. S. Thompson; No. 11, Lieutenant Gurman, Chief Engineer F. Hutchinson; No. 12, Lieutenant Lorente, Chief Engineer J. McKahan; No. 13, Lieutenant Diaz, Chief Engineer Madison Wisener; No. 14, Lieutenant Leste, Chief Engineer H. C. Norris; No. 15, Lieutenant Prendu, Chief Engineer Wm. B. Simpson; No. 16, Lieutenant Rivera, Chief Engineer Simon J. Snider; No. 17, Lieutenant Lagametta, Chief Engineer John Morrow; the eighteenth vessel, No. 19, Lieutenant Moscoseco, Chief Engineer Patrick McGeary.

In addition to a Lieutenant-Commander each vessel will receive two deck officers, and two boatswains. The chief engineers will choose their own assistants, who with the firemen are only engaged to take the boats to Havana. On their arrival at that port if they care to join, of course they will be permitted to do so; if not, they will receive their passage money in the sums above specified, and can go where ever they please. The chief engineers are men who have first-class assistants' American certificates. They join their vessels to-day. The assistants, firemen and coal passers will sign the articles of agreement to-day at Rybero, Pentz & Co.'s shipping office, No. 89 South-street, and will join their respective boats to-morrow. Pilots will also be engaged today by Captain Arragon to act as sailing masters and to take the boats to Cuba. The departure of the flotilla will be brought about as soon as possible, to-morrow or Thursday.

THE JOHNSON BOND CASE.

Another Arrest—Jerome Bradley Temporarily Committed—Two Separate Examinations, and Interesting Facts Developed.

The case of Barton M. Johnson, who is under arrest on a charge of having had felonious possession of a quantity of stolen United States bonds, was yesterday examined into by both Justice Dowling and Justice Hogan, they having separate cognizance of the case. Johnson having, on Saturday, made affidavit that the $15,000 worth of bonds given by him to Mr. Wm. H. Chesley, a broker, had been received from one Jerome Bradley, a notorious character in Police annals, Justice Dowling granted a warrant for Bradley's arrest, and he was yesterday arraigned before the Magistrate by the detectives having the case in charge, Johnson being on bail in the sum of $10,000.

As Justice Hogan had already fixed the hour for an examination yesterday, Justice Dowling decided to hold the accused for temporary examination to-day.

When Justice Hogan assumed jurisdiction in the case, Mr. Anthon, the counsel for the prosecution, stated that he rested his case, the proof of the larceny being the finding of the stolen bonds on the person of the accused.

Counsel for the accused stated that his client wished to make a statement, but that the counsel's presence being necessary in the Supreme Court to attend the argument on the Real murder case, he desired that an adjournment be granted. They had an ample defence to offer, though owing to the absence of an important witness they could not proceed. The degree of crime had not been clearly shown in the course of the prosecution, and it was moved that Mr. Johnson be permitted to offer bail pending examination.

Counsel for the prosecution was satisfied that the appearance of the accused could be secured, and did not object to the motion.

The Magistrate decided to reject the motion for bail, and when interrupted by counsel, stated that it was evident that Johnson had negotiated the sale of the proceeds of two different bond robberies.

Counsel for Johnson remarked that his client had not sufficient money to enter into any such negotiations.

The Magistrate decided to hold the adjourned examination on Thursday, and a second time refused to receive bail.

After some discussion between the counsel, Justice Hogan peremptorily denied the request to admit the accused to bail, and on rising from his seat remarked that he hoped the detectives would bring no more bond robbery cases before him.

Larceny at Sea.

William Higgins, a passenger on board of the steamer *Alaska* during a voyage between Aspinwall and this port, appeared before United States Assistant District-Attorney Purdy yesterday for the purpose of securing the prosecution of one John McCormack on a charge of larceny on the high seas. The complainant asserted that the accused and himself occupied a stateroom together on board of the *Alaska*, and that he missed $625 in gold coin during the trip, which he suspected the former of having stolen. McCormack was brought before United States Commissioner Shields and gave bail to appear for examination.

Suicide of a Frenchman by Hanging.

Eugene Henry Charfournier, a native of France, aged 34, has for some months occupied a room at No. 10 Laurens-street. He was in the employ of Tiffany & Co., jewelers, in Broadway. He was last seen alive by his associates on Saturday afternoon, and failed to make his appearance yesterday. His absence alarmed his friends, as they found his room door locked. A reconnoissance of the apartment by means of a balcony showed them the body of Charfournier suspended by a cord round the neck to a nail in the wall. The Eighth Ward Police were notified, and the body was cut down. Decomposition having already commenced, Coroner Rollins will hold an inquest to-day.

The Astoria Homicide—The Investigation Yesterday.

Yesterday morning the investigation in the case of George L. Chambers, of Astoria, charged with the malicious shooting of John Myers, Jr., on the 24th of September, came up for examination before Justice Snedeker, in Jamaica.

Dr. Byer, of Astoria, who had been in attendance on the boy from the time he was wounded to the hour of his death, testified that he was called to attend the boy on the 24th of September; he found him lying on a bed bleeding from a wound in the right leg just below the knee; he supposed it to be a gunshot wound; he could not tell whether the wound had been inflicted by a rifle or pistol ball; he did not take the ball from the leg until after his death; several other physicians were associated with him; he had done all he thought proper to save the boy's life, and acted partly under the advice of his associates; Dr. Krackowizer, of New-York, suggested amputation; Dr. Taylor also said amputation was necessary; the boy grew better and then worse; the remote cause of death was the gunshot wound; the immediate cause was the absorption of pus into the system; Mr. Myers, Sr., prevented him from amputating the leg; Mr. Myers told him that he did not think Mr. Chambers intended to shoot the boy; Mr. Myers, Sr., was in a very excited state of mind [illegible] the boy died.

The doctor made a voluntary statement to the effect that he had kept watch for a proper time to amputate the leg, and when such time arrived he was prevented from so doing by Mr. Myers, Sr., and Mr. Myers, Jr. The counsel for the prosecution asked for an adjournment to Monday next owing to indisposition and the absence of witnesses. The Court very reluctantly granted it.

HOW TO MANAGE AN ESTATE.

A Fight Over the Estate of an Alleged Lunatic—Who Called Judge Barnard a Scoundrel?—Accusations and Counter-Accusations—A History of the Various Litigations in the Courts.

The case in which William Winter applies for a substitution of trustee of his estate, was again before Judge Barnard yesterday on a continuance of the motion. The case has been frequently before the courts in litigations of various forms, continuing through years, and presenting some features out of the ordinary course of legal proceedings. It appears by the papers and statements of counsel made in the proceedings, that William Winter, the son of Gabriel Winter, deceased, inherited from his father an estate of about $175,000 in real estate in the Counties of New-York and Queens, yielding an annual income of from $13,000 to $15,000. The remaining portion of the property was inherited by the children of a deceased sister of Wm. Winter, and wife of John Livingston, named respectively Mortimer and Henry W. Livingston. It is alleged by counsel for Winter, that by fraud and trick, John Livingston, associated with Daniel C. Birdsall, procured the execution of a trust deed, in 1863, to Daniel C. Birdsall as trustee during his (Winter's) natural life, with the remainder to Livingston's children, Winter to receive the rents, issues and profits of the trust estate during his lifetime. Livingston and Birdsall then agreed upon an amicable partition of the property, so as to divide the income equally, and in that condition the matter ran along for about six years, when William Winter employed H. P. Herdman as his counsel, with a view to effect the removal of Birdsall and to have Dr. Francis William Hartley appointed trustee in his stead.

Mr. Herdman, before commencing proceedings, had, as alleged, an interview with Mr. Livingston, at his (Livingston's) house, on which occasion it is charged that Livingston denounced Judge Barnard as "an unmitigated scoundrel," and desired to have the privilege of assisting Herdman in turning out Birdsall and putting in Dr. Hartley as trustee.

With this object in view, since the middle of last November, papers have been in the course of preparation at the house of Livingston, covering nearly one thousand folios, and mainly, as alleged, got up by Livingston, with a view to showing Judge Barnard to be a man of the vilest character. It is further represented by counsel that when Livingston found that Judge Barnard was to hold the Special Term of the Supreme Court, and that it was before him the motion would come, he, a few days before the proceeding, commenced abusing Judge Barnard to Mr. Herdman and Dr. Hartley, stating that the Judge had deceived him before: that he was "a d—d scoundrel;" that he (Judge Barnard) came to him and told him to make application to him to have Birdsall removed, and said he would appoint the City Chamberlain in his place, but so far from doing this took the papers and appointed a young clerk in the office of John B. Haskin, as receiver *pendente lite*, and afterward appointed John B. Haskin trustee. Finally the case reached the Court of Appeals, as reported in the thirty-fourth of New-York Reports, but before the final removal of Haskin, it is claimed that Livingston used up $10,000 of his brother-in-law's estate in litigation. An order to show cause, drawn by Livingston, was next obtained from Judge Ingraham for the first Monday of the present month, which was served on Birdsall by one of Livingston's young men. In this way, counsel claims, Mr. Herdman became acquainted with the facts in the case from Mr. Birdsall's mouth, who insisted that he was willing and ready at any time to resign his trust, and often expressed himself to that effect. It is charged that Livingston kept up such a constant stream of litigation during his whole trusteeship as to eat up the entire income, leaving Winter indebted to him in the sum of $8,000 or $10,000 in consequence. Herdman kept Livingston posted on the nature of the interviews between himself and Birdsall, and of the latter's willingness to resign, and Livingston replied that inasmuch as Barnard was on the bench, if Herdman could get Birdsall to resign, he had better do it, for then they could come before the Court on a common, short petition, to have Hartley appointed in his stead, and, as there would be no opposition, the Judge could hardly appoint any of his own political friends as he had been in the habit of doing. Herdman accordingly, as he alleges, prepared a petition, with the consent of Birdsall, showed it to Livingston, prepared the order appointing Hartley, and agreed with Livingston on Judge Barnard being the Judge before whom the motion was to be made. The motion was made on Saturday morning last, Birdsall having tendered his resignation, and all proceedings between him and Livingston having been discontinued. Judge Barnard took the papers, and said he wished to call attention to some portions of the affidavits. He then read extracts showing that Dr. Hartley had called him (Judge Barnard) "a scoundrel, a villain and a corrupt man." Counsel for Winter demanded to know who had made the affidavits, and was informed that John Livingston and his sons had made them. The contents of those affidavits were then pronounced by counsel to be false in every particular, and he said that Livingston himself had drawn all the papers, even the order for the appointment of Hartley, and coöperated in the proceeding up to that moment; that Hartley had in counsel's presence never made use of any such expressions, but on the contrary had ever spoken in the highest terms of Judge Barnard. On this Judge Barnard took the papers, saying he would take action on them another time.

Yesterday the motion was renewed, when Dr. Hartley presented to the Court affidavits of H. P. Herdman and Don A. Hewlet, also his own and that of his wife, denying all the allegations of the Livingstons in reference to the language charged against Dr. Hartley in reference to Judge Barnard; and charging that Livingston himself was the man who had used the expressions put into Hartley's mouth; that on Thursday last Livingston called at Herdman's office; that there was only a slight partition separating that office from a room adjoining; that Hewlet overheard a conversation between Hartley, Herdman and Livingston, in which the latter abused Judge Barnard in the most terrible manner, saying that he was corrupt, and a great villain; that he deceived him in the Haskins matter; that he had no confidence in him; that Ira Shaffer was his (Barnard's) right hand man, and could do with him as he pleased, and did do it; that Judge Barnard and Ira Shaffer had been out sleigh-riding together; that in the Erie matter Shaffer had got $10,000 for not doing anything, or, in other words, for not opposing the other party before Judge Barnard, but whether that sum was divided with the Judge or not, he could not say; that all this time Herdman and Hartley told him he must be mistaken, for they had every confidence in Judge Barnard, and were determined to bring this motion before him; that they considered him, notwithstanding all that had been said against him, a just and upright man; that on the evening of the same day Herdman and Hartley were invited by Mr. Livingston to take dinner at his house; that they declined, but agreed to be there at 7 o'clock; that on going there, Livingston again used the same language in presence of his sons; that on Sunday Livingston and his son Mortimer called on Herdman at his house, No. 135 Ainslie-street, Brooklyn, and Herdman refused to communicate with them; that Livingston stated Herdman was laboring under a great mistake, which he wanted to explain; that Herdman asked him to explain how it was that he and his two sons had made an affidavit charging Francis W. Hartley with using the language ascribed to him, when he knew he (Livingston) was the only man who used such expressions, and that they were negatived, both by him (Herdman) and Hartley in the presence of his sons; that on the same evening John Livingston was at Hartley's house, No. 25 East Ninth-street, until 11 o'clock at night, and in the presence of Hartley and his wife repeated the same statement against Judge Barnard, declaring that he would not have the motion come before him in any event.

Judge Barnard—I don't consider that my character can be injured by such statements at all. I suppose that when a change in the conversation was desired they turned to abusing me.

Counsel said that, inasmuch as counsel had been brought into question, he thought a reference ought to be appointed to inquire into the facts.

Judge Barnard—I think that is unnecessary.

Counsel said that Livingston had been persecuting Birdsall for the last six years with lawsuits, and that his object was to get him removed; that when he found Herdman could get him to resign, and have his resignation accepted, he formed this scheme to let everything go through nicely, and then, in order to destroy the appointment of Hartley, he put in a false and fraudulent affidavit before the Court, admitting at the same time to the Judge that he had sprung this trap, and conducted the proceedings for the purpose of ousting Birdsall, and also for preventing Hartley from being appointed.

Judge Barnard said the chief objection now urged against Dr. Hartley was that he had judgments standing against him.

Dr. Hartley said his purpose in appearing was to refute the false accusations of Livingston, and not to urge his own appointment; that he was perfectly satisfied that the Court should appoint whoever it chose.

An order was subsequently entered, by direction of Judge Barnard, appointing John H. White trustee, instead of D. C. Birdsall, resigned, and directing a reference to Thomas C. Fields to pass the accounts of the former trustee. Thus the matter rests until some new aspirant appears in the field for the trusteeship.

It may be added that Wm. Winter is a young man of feeble mind, though he cannot be said to be a lunatic. A few years since an energetic attempt was made to have him declared a lunatic, which failed. Among the testimony produced in favor of that application was quite a large printed volume of Winter's literary efforts, both in prose and poetry. His prose was a bad imitation of the worst style of Lawrence Sterne, while his poetry was a still worse imitation of the very worst efforts of Dean Swift. This litigation, together with other proceedings, including a libel suit by Birdsall against Livingston, were for months dragging their slow length through the Superior Court, and in one form or another rapidly exhausting a fortune which seems of have been, if not the greatest misfortune to Winter, certainly a matter of deep concern to those claiming to be his friends.

CHESS GAMES.

Match by Correspondence Between Mannheim and Barmen, Germany.

We have been favored by the politeness of Herr Albert Hug, one of the strongest chess players of the City of Mannheim, with one of three games played by correspondence between that city and Barmen, which lasted nearly a year and was recently concluded. As none of these well-contested games have yet been published in America, and as they are fine specimens of chess skill, we subjoin the following, with our comments:

RUY LOPEZ KNIGHT'S GAME.

Mannheim—White.	*Barmen—Black.*
P to K 4.	P to K 4.
Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
B to Kt 5.	P to Q R 3.
B to R 4.	Kt to B 3.
Castles.	B to K 2.
P to B 3.	Kt takes K P.
R to K.	Kt to Q B 4.
B takes Kt.	Q P takes B.
Kt takes K P.	B to K 3.
P to Q 4.	Kt to Q 2.
Kt to Q 3. (a)	Castles.
Kt to K B 4.	B to Q 3.
Kt takes B.	P takes Kt.
Q to Kt 4.	P to K 4. (b)
R to K 3.	R to K B 3. (c)
Q to Kt 4.	Q to K B.
Kt to Q 2.	Kt to Kt 3.
R to K 2.	Q R to K.
P takes K P. (d)	Kt takes P.
B to Q 4.	K R to K 3.
Q R to K.	Kt to B.
P to K B 4. (e)	R to Kt 3.
Q takes R.	R takes Q.
R takes R.	Q takes R P.
R to K 8 ch.	Kt to B.
Kt to B 3.	P to K B 3.
R to K 5.	B to B 4 ch.
Kt to Q 4.	Q to Q 7.
R to Q 2.	Q to Q 6.
P to Q Kt 4.	Q to Kt 8 ch.
K to B 2.	Q to B 4 ch.
K to K.	B takes Kt.
B takes B.	K to R 2.
Q R to K 7.	Q to Kt 8 ch.
K to B 2.	Q to B 4 ch.
K to Kt.	P to K R 4.
R takes Kt P ch.	K to R 3.
P to K R 4.	Q to Kt 8 ch.
K to R 2.	Q to K B 8.
K R to K 7.	And Barmen resigned.

(*a*) The object of this move is not apparent, nevertheless it was a very judicious one, as the sequel will show.

(*b*) The only way of avoiding the loss of a pawn.

(*c*) It is evident that Kt to B 3 would have cost blank a pawn by Q chs., &c.

(*d*) When a pawn or piece is defended by three or more pieces, it requires some nerve and nice calculation to capture it. In this case the white was correct in doing so.

(*e*) Very well played and the result of a deep combination.

Merian versus Delmar.—This short trial of skill between these two well-known chess champions arose out of the recent tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club. It came to a close yesterday evening. The third and decisive game (each player having previously scored two) was won by Mr. Merian, after a fine display of skill by both contestants.

Tournament at the Williamsburg Chess Club.

Rapid progress has been made in this tourney, in which the *élite* of the Williamsburg Chess Club take part. Eighteen of the members joined the tourney, and about 200 games have been played. The following is the score up to yesterday evening: Major Wernich won 11 games, lost 0; Baron Von Frankenberg won 7, lost 1; J. Kneff won 12, lost 4; H. Vogt won 8, lost 5; E. Demuth won 11, lost 6; H. Roehr won 5, lost 2.

THE POLICE THIEVES.

Another Startling Development of Dishonesty Among the Police—A Citizen Said to Have Been Waylaid and Robbed of $430 by two Patrolmen in Full Uniform—Investigation Before Police Commissioner Bosworth.

Commissioner Bosworth yesterday held a special session for the purpose of investigating a very grave charge against James Hannigan and Treadwell W. Remsen, patrolmen of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, preferred against them by George W. Wells, of Mason County, Ky. The following is the affidavit of Mr. Wells:

Metropolitan Police District, ss.—*George W. Wells* being duly sworn deposes and says: I reside in Mason County, Ky.; on Monday, the 6th December, I was stopping at the St. Cloud Hotel, corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street; on that evening, about half past ten or eleven o'clock, I went into the Mansion Stables on the corner of Forty-second-street and Seventh-avenue; in the office there was a man playing a fiddle and three men dancing, one of whom was a policeman in uniform; he seized hold of me and drew me into the dance, and after a little time I said, "I acknowledge the corn, and will treat;" the whole company went into the bar-room connected with the stable, and I paid drinks for all, $1 35; I took out my pocketbook and my money was seen; among those who drank were three men in Police dress; when this was done I started to go to the St. Cloud; two of the policemen went with me to the corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street; then the policemen insisted I should go into a dwelling place on the corner and drink with them; I did go, and then went out, intending to go to the hotel diagonally across the street; when I started to go to the hotel and was about to part with the two policemen, one took hold of an arm and they walked along on the north side of Forty-second-street, opposite the hotel, going toward Sixth-avenue; we were talking about horses, one of the policemen pretending that he would like to go West and raise horses as stock; we were walking toward Sixth-avenue, and away from my hotel; I carried my pocketbook in my left hand pantaloons' pocket; I halted with the design of parting from them and going to my hotel; they urged me to go on, and said I was safe with them; the other one then took hold of my other arm; presently I felt the one on my left side put his hand in my pocket and take out my pocketbook; when this was done a policeman had hold of each of my arms; I said to the one on my right that the other man had taken my pocketbook; I tried to stop, but they pushed me along, still having hold of my arms; the man whom I accused denied it; I tried to stop a second time when the one on my right drew his club; I said this must be a joke, you would not rob me after I had treated you as a gentleman; give me back my pocketbook and I will treat you again; they threatened that if I accused them of taking my pocketbook they would lock me up all night; at the corner of Sixth-avenue the one at my left hand let go of me and ran up Sixth-avenue; the other held me and threatened me, and finally shoved me off, and said if I said anything about it he would lock me up for two years; he left me, following the other man up Sixth-avenue; the next morning I went to the Twenty-second Precinct Station House with Mr. Price, who belongs to the stables where we both identified the two policemen; their names are James Hannigan and Treadwell W. Remsen, patrolmen attached to the Twenty-second Precinct, as I am informed; they have been arrested and taken to Court at Fifty-seventh-street; the pocketbook which was taken from me contained, as I believe, about $430, or thereabouts; there were three $100 bills among them; the remainder in small bills.

The affidavit was made on the 10th inst., and when the case came up for trial yesterday Wells was the first witness examined. His testimony did not vary in any respect from the affidavit, and was corroborated as to occurrences in the Mansion Stables' office and saloon by Allen Woodfred, the foreman, and Herman K. Price, the clerk. The statement of Wells as to drinking with Remsen and Hannigan in the saloon corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street was corroborated by the testimony of Patrick Fitz, who saw the parties there and identified them, and Daniel Noe, who saw two men in police dress drinking with a citizen on that night in that saloon, but could not identify them.

The policemen thus charged with highway robbery of the most flagrant character, by being placed upon a defence, Remsen stated that from 6 to 11 P. M. of the 6th instant, which was the night of the great storm, he was on post duty in Sixth-avenue, and when between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets a boy came along and told him there was a drunken man in Forty-second-street, and fearing lest a man should perish on or near his post, he started to find him; went through Forty-second-street without seeing any one until he reached Seventh-avenue, where he met Hannigan, whose post it was; told him about the drunken man, and as they were speaking saw a man approaching, who Remsen said "might be the tight" one, but Hannigan said it was Woolfred, the foreman of the Mansion Stables, and he could take care of himself. The man proved to be Woolfred, and when he came up he invited the policeman over to the stable, as it was a horrible night, and they went because Remsen thought the drunken man he was so anxious to find might have gone in there. They found seven or eight men in the office of the stable, among whom was one in full police uniform whom they did not know and cannot describe, but no drunken man. Having taken a cigar from Woolfred, but nothing else, they went out to search for the drunken man whom they finally found in Forty-second-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and took him to the Station House, where they arrived at 11 P. M. The statement of Hannigan substantially agreed with that of his associate, and both denied that they had drank liquor of any kind with any one, or that they had met Wells on the night in question. The case was then adjourned until Thursday next to allow them to find the wonderful boy who was abroad in the howling storm to notify humane policemen where to find helpless inebriates.

Some additional facts of interest appeared informally during the progress of the case. Both officers were arrested on a charge of highway robbery and being held for trial by Justice Connolly at the Yorkville Police Court, an anonymous letter was subsequently received by that Magistrate, inclosing $300 and stating that the officers had not been implicated in the robbery of Wells. It also appeared that as soon as the two officers had left him in the street, Wells returned to the St. Cloud Hotel, where he reported all the circumstances to the night clerk, who had seen two officers a few minutes before leading a citizen along the street, and was thus convinced of the truth of what he heard. Wells and the clerk immediately started out to find the thieves, and went first to the Twentieth Precinct, in Thirty-fifth-street, but finding they had made a mistake as to the locality, they then went to the Twenty-second Precinct Station House, in Forty-seventh-street, where they stated the case and were told to call next morning. Wells did return as directed, with Hiram K. Price, and the section on duty from 6 to 11 on the previous night being drawn up in line, he declared the men who had robbed him were not among them. Two of the men, however, were absent at Court with a prisoner, and he was told to wait. As he sat in the office, he presently heard voices in the men's sitting room which he recognized as those of the thieves, and the men being brought before him proved to be Remsen and Hannigan, who had been absent at Court, and whom he instantly recognized as the footpads into whose clutches he had fallen on the previous night.

This case coming so soon after those of McCosker and Branigan, has created no little excitement. The two first named were discovered and ejected immediately upon their appointment, but it appears that Remsen has been on police duty for two and a half years, and Hannigan for nine months. In view of the gravity of the offence charged against them, they were immediately suspended by the Police Commissioners. Being also under bail on the criminal charge made before Justice Connolly, they will, in all probability, be dismissed the Department on Thursday.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair.

The only resolutions adopted were to lay the Nicolson pavement in Thirty-ninth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, and in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Monaghan in the chair.

A resolution to pave with Stafford pavement, Fifth-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Fifty-ninth streets, was amended by substituting Nicolson for Stafford pavement, and was then laid over.

A resolution to pave Seventh-avenue with Stafford pavement was amended by inserting a clause that the pavement shall not cost over $6 per square yard.

It was then laid over and the Board adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
48—Hume vs. Cutler.
55—White vs. Mattoon.
83—Burstenbinder vs. U. S. Blasting Oil Co.
173—Hartoth vs. Wolff.
178—Hartchel vs. Woolff.
197—Muller vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.
17—New-York and Harlem Railroad Co. vs. Fealey.
86—Davies vs. Monks.
94—Drake vs. Heron.
108—Smith vs. Snider.

Nos.
147—Conner vs. Noldermann.
148—Daly vs. Klumpp.
150—Lord vs. Boardman, Trustee, &c.
157—Knapp vs. Blodgett.
164—Allen vs. Cook.
181—Elias vs. Elias.
210—Gilman vs. Duduit.
213—Laurence vs. Good.
224½—Frost vs. Stone.
234—Welles vs. Wescott.
240—Fairchild vs. Pritchard.
241—King vs. Sanford.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
172—The People vs. Board of County Canvas'rs.
179—The Same vs. The Same.
187—Gillespie vs. Underhill.
245—Marise vs. Browning.

264—Welton vs. Welton.
289—Gannon vs. Keenan.
322—Mills vs. Rodewald.
350—Bigler vs. Furman.
363—Huf vs. Haf.
364—Bardwell vs. Schoenwald.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1557—Hoy vs. Hall.
1337—Gilbert vs. Burra Burra Copper Co.
1951—Faron vs. Howard.
89—Matthews vs. Hobby.
2025—Smith vs. McLelland.
1023—Trundy vs. Brown.
1319—Kellogg vs. Hanford.
1705—Breithaupt vs. Wells.
1315—Whitehurst vs. Winder.
1821—Shute vs. Kuester.
1829—Duchardt vs. Clark.
1873—Hall vs. Van Winkle.

Nos.
1819—Holmes, Booth & Haydens vs. Bosch.
1841—Deutch vs. Weller.
721—Williams vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
631—Minzesheimer vs. Dryer.
1635—Brett vs. Edge.
2105—American Nat. Bank vs. Waggoner.
1775—King vs. Van Clief.
1831—Davis vs. Norwich & N. Y. Trans. Co.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1120—Clark vs. Gardiner.
1434—Miller vs. Haines.
1316—Williams vs. Ely.
1524—Gordon vs. Solomon.
1586—Weeks vs. Russell.
932—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.
1116—Welch vs. Spaulding.
564—Baltimore and Cuba Smelting Co. vs. Holmes, &c.
1328—Wilcox vs. Backover.
580—McGhee vs. Smith.
1538—Brinkerhoff vs. Cogan.

Nos.
160—Merwin vs. American Ex. Co.
956—Hershfield vs. Levy.
656—Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer.
484—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
802—Gallup vs. Lederer.
1081½—Osborn vs. Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn.
1542—Kelty vs. Dayton.
1526—Feistel vs. Brinckerhoff.
1562—Dubois vs. Relf.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
3286—Furth, Jr., vs. Foster.
246—Same vs. Same.
247—Cusey, Admr., vs. Same.
731—Reed vs. The Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
951—Garsia vs. Wisewell.
989—Hawkins vs. Bliss, Jr.
1111—Mangles vs. DeGroot.
1061—Cooper vs. Randolph.
841—Cammeyer et al. vs. Hamilton et al.

Nos.
1043—Condict et al. vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1045—Same vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
1275—Orrell vs. Griswold et al.
1277—Brooklyn Oil Refinery vs. Brown et al.
1279—Ross, Prest., &c. vs. McKinley.
1281—Bartram vs. Bendall.

Part II.

Nos.
284—Knaush et al. vs. Ruger et al.
1336—Journeay vs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
1108—Moore vs. Bonnell.
1668—Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein.
1670—Samuels vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
1672—Goldsmith vs. Luchre.
1682—Claflin et al. vs. Galinger.

Nos.
1690—Meade vs. Hancock.
1692—Simpson vs. Sanford.
1694—Young vs. Sneden et al.
1700—Rosenberg vs. Steyenga.
1702—Rosenthal vs. Fromkes.
1704—Brown vs. Bartlett et al.
1706—Brown vs. Straus et al.
1708—Logan vs. Isett et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4211—Fisher vs. Berger.
4222—Bergman vs. Frank.
4346—Schreider vs. Nordenschild.
4153—Norris vs. Johnson.
4232—Axford vs. Haines.
4261—Young vs. Ferdler.
4293—Billings vs. Tilton.
4296—Randall vs. Blumenthal.
——Neuberger vs. Seguine.
4592—Brady vs. Crosby.

Nos.
4378—Thomas vs. Rollings.
4380—Hellman vs. Oberstiller.
4381—White vs. McCormac.
4382—Winder vs. Brophy.
4383—O'Connell vs. McCormack.
4386—Scheyeriing vs. Levy.
4387—Caverly vs. Nagel.
4388—Young vs. Ulrich.
4389—Boyle vs. Cosgriff.
4391—Jacob vs. Kalenberg.
4392—Kinner vs. Siegel.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4204—Gilbert vs. Manhattan Eng. Co.
4520—Myers vs. Deutsch.
4317—Schaefer vs. Schaefer.
4348—Claflin vs. Davis.
4353—Derham vs. Wheeler.
4355—Clark vs. Kennedy.
4358—Rodgers vs. Thorp.
4362—Jacob vs. Brown.

Nos.
4363—Jaretzki vs. Aronson.
4368—Bollanger vs. Englewood.
4369—Turner vs. Burke.
4370—Hull vs. Smith.
4371—Twait vs. Doe.
4372—Twait vs. Mackentosh.
4393—Mead vs. Price.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Josephine Cruger; felonious assault and battery.
2—The People vs. Geo. W. Wilson; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Patrick Maloney; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Joseph Reilly; burglary.
5—The People vs. Herman Miller; burglary.
6—The People vs. Thomas Johnson; burglary.
7—The People vs. Frank Thomas; burglary.
8—The People vs. George Jackson; burglary.
9—The People vs. Edward Reilly and Francis Fraser; burglary.

Nos.
10—The People vs. Sarah Branden; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Mary Hawkins; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Charles Robinson; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Timothy E. Sullivan; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Robert O'Connell; bigamy.
15—The People vs. Jacob Simon; robbery.
16—The People vs. Charles Dougherty; grand larceny.
17—The People vs. William Burns and James Rogers; larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 13.

By Presiding Justice Clerke and Judges Sutherland and Ingraham.

Heard at the General Term April, 1869.

Atkins et al. vs. Elwell et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by Sutherland and Ingraham, JJ. Dissenting opinion by Clerke, P. J.

Whitney and Wife vs. Townsend; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J., and Clerke, P. J., as to costs, the latter concurred in by Ingraham, J.

By Presiding Justice Clerke and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

Decisions in cases heard at the General Term on June and November, 1869.

John Real, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The People; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Clerke, P. J., and by Barnard, J. Dissenting opinion by Cardozo, J.

Batcheller *vs.* The Batcheller Manufacturing Company; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

Spooner et al. *vs.* Drake et al.; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J., Cardozo, J., dissenting.

Morgan et al. *vs.* Skidmore, Executor, &c.; judgment off, with costs. Opinion by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland, J., dissenting.

Von Keller *vs.* Schulting; order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

Kreitz *vs.* Frost; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Clerke, P. J.

Blank *vs.* Westcott; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

The People, &c. *vs.* The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Clerke, P. J.

In re Hook; writ dismissed. Opinion by Cardozo, J.; dissenting opinion by Clerke, P. J.

Morgan & Gorch *vs.* Skidmore, Executor, &c.; order affirmed. Opinion by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland, J., dissenting.

The People ex rel. Fowler *vs.* Bull; judgment for the defendant with costs. Opinions by Cardozo, J., and Sutherland, J.

The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company vs. The Mayor, &c.; order reversed and injunction dissolved. Opinion by Clerke, P. J.; dissenting opinion by Cardozo, J.

Cudlipp vs. Travers; judgment and order denying a new trial affirmed with costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

Cooke vs. The State Bank of Boston; motion granted without costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J., Sutherland, J., dissenting.

Johnson vs. Clark; the order denying the motion to continue the injunction affirmed with costs, and the injunction dissolved. Opinion by Clerke, P. J.

Nelson vs. Blanchfield; order reversed with costs. Opinion by Clerke, P. J.

Clarkson vs. Skidmore, Executor, &c., et al.; order reversed and the exceptions to the referee's report allowed, with costs of all parties on the appeal to be paid out of the surplus fund, and the matter is referred back to the referee to report in conformity with opinion; ordered to be settled by Sutherland, J. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 13.

By Judge Barnard.

Peters vs. Engelbert; reference ordered to hear and decide.

Sullivan vs. Sullivan; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

By Judge Cardozo.

People ex rel. Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul vs. Metropolitan Board of Excise; order settled.

Pollens vs. Beekman; see memoranda of decision.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

Merriam vs. Kellogg; judgment for defendants on demurrer with costs.

Drake vs. Prink; judgment for defendant on demurrer, leave to plaintiff to amend, &c.

Austin vs. Andrews; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to amend in twenty days, costs to abide the event.

Wilmerding et al. vs. Friedman et al.; judgment for defendants without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 13.

By Judge McCunn.

In the matter of the petition of James Burke for the appointment of a guardian; motion granted and guardian appointed.

Theodore Krath vs. Emil Ruger et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of Peter Hesse to be discharged from custody; prisoner discharged.

In the matter of Georgiana Ray for the appointment of a guardian; motion granted.

Henrietta H. Cole vs. William H. Bennett; motion granted on payment of costs.

Morris Raphaelsky vs. James Lynch; motion granted and cause referred.

By Judge Freedman.

Adolph Nauman vs. Isaiah Caldwell; case settled. Upon presentation of an engrossed copy as settled, an order may be had that the same be filed and annexed to the judgment roll.

D. Chauncy vs. Elmore P. Ross, President, &c.; motion granted.

Moses S. Hinckley vs. Martha A. Hinckley; motion for confirmation of report and judgment.

Lizzie G. Fillett vs. Isaac Heman; demurrer to answer overruled with costs.

Henry Hurd vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff; motion granted without costs.

Edward W. Custis vs. John W. Orr; motion granted.

Robert Barclay et al. vs. Louis Walter impleaded; motion granted.

Rebecca Baird vs. The Third-Avenue Savings Bank; motion granted on payment of costs.

Frederick Kohlherst vs. John Kelly, Sheriff; motion granted.

Hiram Henlin vs. Michael Peppard; motion granted and cause referred.

David R. Gannis, executor, vs. George Janeway; motion granted on payment of costs.

Russell D. Hines vs. Hugh Crombie et al.; motion granted.

Samuel Bertschy et al. vs. Isaac Steinberg et al.; motion granted on payment of $20 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—DEC. 13.

By Judge Loew.

Thorp vs. Waddingham; motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $10 costs, without prejudice to plaintiff's right to apply for another order on additional affidavits.

Todd vs. Waddingham; same.

Blumenthal vs. Larrabee; motion granted.

Swan vs. Peake; motion denied without costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 153.—*The President, Directors and Company of the Veazie Bank* vs. *Jeremiah Fenno, Collector.*—Chief Justice CHASE delivered the following opinion:

The necessity of adequate provision for the financial exigencies created by the late rebellion, suggested to the Administrative and Legislative Departments of the Government important changes in the systems of currency and taxation which had hitherto prevailed. These changes, more or less, distinctly shown in administrative recommendations, took form and substance in legislative acts. We have now to consider within a limited range, those which relate to circulating notes, and the taxation of circulation.

At the beginning of the rebellion, the circulating medium consisted almost entirely of bank notes issued by numerous independent corporations variously organized under State legislation; of various degrees of credit, and very unequal resources, administered often with great, and not unfrequently with little skill, prudence and integrity. The acts of Congress, then in force, prohibiting the receipt or disbursements in the transactions of the National Government, of anything except gold and silver, and the laws of the State, requiring the redemption of bank notes in coin on demand, prevented the disappearance of gold and silver from circulation. There was then no authorized national currency except coin, and no national taxation was imposed in any form on the State bank circulation.

The first act authorizing the emission of notes by the Treasury Department for circulation, was that of July 17, 1861. (12 U. S. St., 259.) The notes issued under this act were Treasury notes payable on demand in coin. The amount authorized by it was $50,000,000, and was increased by the act of Feb. 12, 1862, (12 U. S. St., 338,) to $60,000,000. On the 31st of December, 1861, the State banks suspended specie payment. Until this time the expenses of the war had been paid in coin, or in the demand notes just referred to; and for some time afterward they continued to be paid in these notes, which, if not redeemed in coin, were received as coin in the payment of duties. Subsequently, on the 25th of February, 1862, (12 U. S. St., 341,) a new policy became necessary in consequence of the suspension and the condition of the country, and was adopted. The notes hitherto issued, as has just been stated, were called Treasury notes, and were payable on demand in coin. The act now passed authorized the issue of bills for circulation under the name of United States notes, made payable to bearer, but not expressed to be payable on demand, to the amount of $150,000,000, and this amount was increased by subsequent acts to $450,000,000, of which $50,000,000 were to be held in reserve and only to be issued for a special purpose and under special directions as to withdrawal from circulation (act of July 11, 1862, 12 U. S. St., 532, act of March 3, 1863, 12 U. S. St., 710.) These notes, until after the close of the war, were always convertible into or receivable at par for bonds payable in coin, and bearing coin interest at a rate not less than five per cent., and the acts by which they were authorized declared them to be lawful money and a legal tender. This currency, issued directly by the Government for the disbursements of the war and other expenditures, could not, obviously, be a proper object of taxation. But on the 25th of February, 1863, the act authorizing national banking associations (12 U. S. St., 670,) in which, for the first time during many years Congress recognized the expediency and duty of imposing a tax upon currency. By this act a tax of ten per cent. annually was imposed on the circulation of the associations authorized by it. Soon after, by the act of March 3, 1863, (12 U. S. St., 712,) a similarly lighter tax of one per cent. annually was imposed on the circulation of State banks, in certain proportions to their capital, and of two per cent. on the excess; and the same act reduced the tax on the national associations to the same rate. Both acts also imposed taxes on capital and deposits, which need not be noticed here. At a later date, by the act of June 3, 1864, (13 U. S. St., 111,) which was substituted for the act of Feb. 25, 1863, authorizing national banking associations, the rate of tax on circulation was continued, and applied to the whole amount of it, and the shares of their stockholders were also subject to taxation by the States; and a few days afterward, by the act of June 30, 1864, (13 U. S. St., 277,) to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, the tax on the circulation of the State banks was also continued at the same annual rate of one per cent., as before, but payment was required in monthly installments of one-twelfth of one per cent., with monthly reports from each State bank of the amount in circulation. It can hardly be doubted that the object of this provision was to inform the proper authorities of the exact amount of paper money in circulation, with a view to its regulation by law. It was the first step taken by Congress in that direction, and it was followed, some months later, by the act of March 3, 1865, amendatory of the prior Internal Revenue acts, the sixth section of which provides "that every national banking association, State bank or State banking association shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of the notes of any State bank or State banking association, paid out by them after the 1st day of July, 1866." (13 U. S. St., 484.) The same provision was reënacted, with a more extended application, on the 13th of July, 1866, in these words: "Every national banking association, State bank or State banking association shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person, State bank or State banking institution used for circulation and paid out by them after the 1st day of August, 1863, and such tax shall be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. (14 U. S. St., 146.) The constitutionality of the last provision is now drawn in question; and the brief statement of the recent legislation of Congress has been made for the purpose of placing in a clear light its scope and bearing, especially as developed in the provisions just cited. It will be seen that when the policy of taxing bank circulation was first adopted in 1863, Congress was inclined to discriminate for rather than against the circulation of the State banks; but that when the country had been sufficiently furnished with a national currency by the issue of United States and of national bank notes, the discrimination was turned, and very decidedly turned in the opposite direction. The general question now before us is whether or not the tax of ten per cent. imposed on State banks, or national banks paying out the notes of individual or State banks used for circulation, is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. It is presented by a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine, in a suit brought by the President, Directors and Company of the Veazie Bank against Jeremiah Fenno, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the recovery of the tax, penalty and costs paid by the bank to the Collector under protest, and to avoid distraint. The Veazie Bank is a corporation chartered by the State of Maine, with authority to issue bank notes for circulation; and the notes on which the tax imposed by the act was collected, were issued under this authority. There is nothing in the case showing that the bank sustained any relation to the State as a financial agent, or that its authority to issue notes was conferred or exercised with any special reference to other than private interests. The case was presented to the Circuit Court upon an agreed statement of facts, and upon a prayer for instructions to the jury, the Judges found themselves opposed in opinion on three questions, the first of which was this: whether the second clause of the ninth section of the act of Congress of the 13th of July, 1866, under which the tax in this case was levied and collected, is a valid and constitutional law. The other two questions differ from this in form only, and need not be recited. In support of the position that the act of Congress, so far as it provides for the levy and collection of the tax, is repugnant to the Constitution, two propositions have been argued with much force and earnestness. The first is that the tax in question is a direct tax and has not been apportioned among the States agreeably to the Constitution. The second is that the act imposing the tax impairs a franchise granted by the State, and that Congress has no power to pass any law with that intent or effect. The first of these propositions will be first examined. The difficulty of defining with accuracy the terms used in the clauses of the Constitution which confer the power of taxation upon Congress, was felt in the Convention which framed that instrument, and has always been experienced by Courts when called upon to determine their meaning. The general intent of the Constitution, however, seems clear. The General Government, administered by the Congress of the Confederation, had been reduced to the verge of impotency by the necessity of relying for revenue upon requisitions on the States; and it was a leading object, in the adoption of the Constitution, to relieve the Government to be organized under it from this necessity, and confer upon it ample power to provide revenue by the taxation of persons and property. And nothing is clearer, from the discussions in the Convention, and the discussions which preceded final ratification by the necessary number of States, than the purpose to give the power to Congress, as to the taxation of everything except exports in its fullest extent. The purpose is apparent also from the terms in which the taxing power is granted. The power is "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." More comprehensive words could not have been used. Exports only are by another provision excluded from its application. There are, indeed, certain virtual limitations, arising from the principles of the Constitution itself. It would undoubtedly be an abuse of the power if so exercised as to impair the separate existence and independent self-government (County of Lane vs. State of Oregon, 7 Wall., 73) of the State, or if exercised for ends inconsistent with the limited grants of power in the Constitution. And there are directions as to the mode of exercising the power. If Congress sees fit to impose a capitation or other direct tax it must be laid in proportion to the census. If Congress determines to impose duties, imposts and excises they must be uniform throughout the United States. These are not properly limitations of power. They are simply rules prescribing the mode in which it shall be exercised by them. It still extends to every object of taxation except exports, and may be applied to every object of taxation to which it extends in such measure as Congress may determine. The comprehensiveness of the power thus given to Congress may serve to explain, at least, the absence of any attempt by members of the Convention to define, even in debate, the terms of the grant. The words used certainly described the whole power, and it was the intention of the Convention that the whole power should be conferred. The definition of particular words, therefore, became unimportant. It may be said, indeed, that this observation, however just in its application to the general grant of power, cannot be applied to the rules by which different descriptions of taxes are laid and collected. Direct taxes must be laid and collected by the rule of apportionment; duties, imposts and excises must be laid and collected under the rule of uniformity. The meaning of the first rule is very clear, but there has always been a diversity of opinion as to the subjects to which it is to be applied. The sense of Congress has been shown, as we think, quite clearly in every act imposing direct taxes. In each of these acts a gross sum has been levied upon the United States, and the total amount has been apportioned to the several States according to their respective number of inhabitants as ascertained by the last preceding census; having been apportioned, provision is made for the imposition of the tax upon the subjects specified in the acts, fixing its total sum. In 1798, when the first direct tax was imposed, the total amount was fixed at $2,000,000, (authorities cited.) In 1813, the amount of the second direct tax was fixed at $3,000,000. In 1815, the third at $6,000,000, and it was made an annual tax. In 1816, the provision making the tax annually was repealed, by the repeal of the first section of the act of 1815, and the total amount was fixed for that year at $3,000,000. No other direct tax was imposed until 1861, when a direct tax of $20,000,000 was laid and made annual; but the provision making it annual was suspended, and no tax except that first made was ever apportioned. In each instance the total sum was apportioned among the States by the constitutional rule, and was assessed at prescribed rates on the subjects of the tax. The subjects in 1798, 1813, 1815 and 1816 were lands, improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, and in 1861, lands, improvements and dwelling houses only. Under the act of 1798, slaves were assessed at fifty cents each; under the other acts, according to valuation by Assessors. This review shows that personal property, contracts, occupations and the like, have never been regarded by Congress as proper subjects of direct tax. It has been supposed that slaves must be regarded an exception to this observation. But the exception is rather apparent than real. As persons, slaves were proper subjects of a capitation tax, which is described in the Constitution as a direct tax; as property, they were by the laws of some, if not most of the States, classed as real property descendible to heirs. Under the first view they would be subject to the tax of 1798, or a capitation tax: under the latter they would be subject to the tax of the other years as a realty. That the latter view was that taken by the framers of the acts after 1798, becomes highly probable, when it is considered that in the States where slaves were held much of the value which would otherwise be attached to land passed into the slaves. If, indeed, the land only had been valued without the slaves, the land would have been subject to much heavier proportional imposition in those States than in the States where there were no slaves; for the proportion of tax imposed on each State was determined by population, without reference to the subjects on which it was to be assessed. The fact, then, that slaves were valued under the acts referred to, far from showing, as some have supposed, that Congress regarded personal property as a proper object of direct taxation under the Constitution, shows only that Congress, after 1798, regarded slaves for the purpose of taxation, as realty. It may be rightly affirmed, therefore, that in the practical construction of the Constitution by Congress, direct taxes have been limited to taxes on land, and taxes on polls, or capitation taxes.

And this construction is entitled to great consideration, especially in the absence of anything adverse to it in the discussions of the Convention which framed, and of the Convention which ratified the Constitution. What does appear in those discussions, on the contrary, supports the construction. Mr. Madison says: Mr. King asked what was the precise meaning of direct taxation, and no one answered. On another day, when the question of proportioning representation to taxation, and both to the white and three-fifths of the slave inhabitants was under consideration, Mr. Ellsworth said: "In case of a poll tax there would be no difficulty;" and speaking, doubtless, of direct taxation, he went on to observe: "The sum allotted to a State may be levied without difficulty, according to the plan used in the State for raising its own supplies. All this, doubtless, shows uncertainty as to the true meaning of the term direct tax, but it indicates also an understanding that direct taxes were such as may be levied by capitation and on lands and appurtenances, or perhaps by valuation and assessment of personal property upon general lists. For these were subjects from which the States at that time usually received their supplies. This view received the sanction of this Court two years before the enactment of the first law imposing direct taxes *eo nomine*. During the February Term of 1796 the constitutionality of the acts of 1794 imposing duty on carriages came under consideration in the case of Hulton vs. The United States. Suit was brought by the United States against David Hulton to recover the penalty imposed by the act for not returning and paying duty on a number of carriages for the conveyance of persons, kept by the defendant for his own use. The law did not provide for the apportionment of the taxes, and if it was a direct tax the law was confessedly unwarranted by the Constitution. The only question in the case, therefore, was whether or not the tax was a direct tax. The case was one of great expectation, and a general interest was felt in its determination. It was argued in support of the law by Lee, Attorney-General, and Hamilton, recently Secretary of the Treasury. In opposition to the tax by Campbell, Attorney for the Virginia District, and Ingersoll, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. Of the Justices who filled this Bench, Ellsworth, Patterson and Wilson had been members, and conspicuous members, of the Constitutional Convention, and each of the three had taken part in the discussions relating to direct taxation. Ellsworth, the Chief Justice, sworn into office that morning, not having heard the whole argument, declined taking part in the decision. Cushing, Senior Associate Justice, having been prevented by indisposition from attending to the argument, also refrained from expressing an opinion. The other Judges delivered their opinions in succession, the youngest in commission delivering the first and the oldest the last. They all held that the tax on carriages was not a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution. Chase, Justice, was inclined to think that the direct taxes contemplated by the Constitution are only two—a capitation or poll tax, and a tax on land. He doubted whether a tax by a general assessment of personal property can be included within the term direct tax. Patterson, who had taken a leading part in the Constitutional Convention, went more fully into the sense in which the words, "giving the power of taxation," were used by that body. In the course of this examination he said: "Whether direct taxes, in the sense of the Constitution, comprehend any other tax than a capitation tax and tax on land is a questionable point. If Congress, for instance, should tax in the aggregate, or mass, things that generally pervade all the States in the Union, then, perhaps, the rule of apportionment would be the most proper, especially if an assessment was to intervene. This appears, from the practice of some of the States, to have been considered a direct tax. Whether it be so, under the Constitution of the United States, is a matter of some difficulty, but as it is not before the Court it would be improper to give any decisive opinion upon it. I never entertained a doubt that the principal, I will not say the only object that the framers of the Constitution contemplated, as falling within the rule of apportionment, was a capitation tax and a tax on land." Iredell delivering his opinion at length concurred generally in the views of Justices Chase and Paterson. Wilson had expressed his opinions to the same general effect when giving the decision upon the circuit, and did not now repeat them. Neither Chief Justice Ellsworth nor Justice Cushing expressed any dissent, and it cannot be supposed, if in a case so important their judgments had differed from those announced, that an opportunity would not have been given them, by an order for reargument, to participate in the decision. It may be safely assumed, therefore, as the unanimous judgment of the Court, that a tax on carriages is not a direct tax; and it may further be taken as established, upon the testimony of Patterson, that the words "direct taxes," as used in the Constitution, comprehend only capitation taxes and taxes on land, and perhaps taxes on personal property by general valuation and assessment of the various descriptions possessed within the several States. It follows, necessarily, that the power to tax without apportionment extends to all other objects. Taxes on other objects are included under the heads of taxes not direct, duties, imports and excises, and must be laid and collected by the rule of uniformity. The tax under consideration is a tax on bank circulation, and may well be classed under the head of duties, certainly is not, in the sense of the Constitution, a direct tax. It may be said to come within the same category of taxes as the tax on incomes of insurance companies, which this Court, in the case of Teale vs. The Insurance Company, held not to be a direct tax. Is it, then, a tax on a franchise granted by a State, which Congress, upon any principle exempting the reserved powers of the States from impairment by taxation, must be held to have no authority to lay and collect? We do not say that there may not be such a tax. It may be admitted that the reserved rights of the States, such as the right to pass laws, to give effect to laws through Executive action, to administer justice through the Courts, and to employ all necessary agencies for legitimate objects, are not proper subjects of the taxing power of Congress. But it cannot be admitted that franchises granted by a State, are necessarily exempt from taxation, for franchises are property; often very valuable and productive property, and when not conferred for the purpose of giving effect to some reserved powers of a State, seem to be as properly objects of taxation as any other property. But in the case before us the object of taxation is not the franchise of the bank, but property created or contracts made and issued under the franchise or power to issue bank bills. A railroad company, in the exercise of its corporate franchises, issues freight receipts, bills of lading and passenger tickets, and it cannot be doubted that the organization of railroads is quite as important to the State as the organization of banks. But it will hardly be questioned that these contracts of the company are objects of taxation within the powers of and not exempted by any relation to the State which granted the charter of the railroad; and it seems difficult to distinguish the taxation of notes issued for circulation from the taxation of these railroad contracts. Both descriptions of contracts are means of profit to the corporations which issue them, and both, as we think, may properly be made contributory to the public revenue. It is insisted, however, that the tax in the case before us is excessive, and so excessive as to indicate a purpose on the part of Congress to destroy the franchise of the bank, and is, therefore, beyond the constitutional powers of Congress. The first answer to this is that the judicial cannot prescribe to the legislative department of the Government limitations on the exercise of acknowledged powers. The power to tax may be exercised oppressively upon persons, but the responsibility of the Legislature is not to the Courts, but to the people by whom its members are elected; so that, if a particular tax bears heavily upon a corporation or a class of corporations, it cannot therefore be pronounced contrary to the Constitution. But there is another answer which vindicates equally the wisdom and the power of Congress. It cannot be doubted that, under the Constitution, the power to provide circulation of coin is given to Congress, and it is settled by the uniform practice of the Government and by repeated decisions that Congress may constitutionally authorize the emission of bills of credit. It is not important here to decide whether the quality of legal tender in payment of debts can be constitutionally imparted to these bills, but it is enough to say that there can be no question of the power of the Government to emit them, to make them receivable in payment of debts to itself, to fit them for use by those who see fit to use them in all the transactions of commerce, to provide for their redemption in coin or otherwise, and thus to make them a currency uniform in value and description and convenient and useful for circulation. These powers until recently were only partially and occasionally exercised. Lately, however, they have been called into full activity, and Congress has undertaken to supply a currency for the entire country. The methods adopted for the supply of this currency were briefly explained in the first part of this opinion. It now consists of coin, of United States notes and of the notes of the national banks. Both descriptions of notes are properly described as bills of credit, for both are furnished by the Government; both are issued on the credit of the Government, and the Government is responsible for the redemption of both, primarily as the first description and alternately as to the second. When these bills shall be made convertible into coin at the will of the holder, this currency will, perhaps, satisfy as fully the wants of the community as any mixed currency that can be devised. Having thus, in the exercise of undisputed constitutional power, undertaken to provide a currency for the whole country, it cannot be questioned that Congress may, constitutionally, secure the benefit of it to the public by appropriate legislation. To this end Congress has denied the quality of legal tender to foreign coins, and has provided by law against the imposition of counterfeit and base coin on the community. To the same end Congress may discourage by suitable enactments the circulation, as money, of any notes issued under its own authority. Without this power, indeed, its attempt to secure a sound and uniform currency for the country must be futile. Viewed in this light, as well as in the other light of a duty on contracts or property, we cannot doubt the constitutionality of the tax under consideration. The three questions certified from the Circuit Court of the District of Maine must therefore be answered affirmatively.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—DEC. 13.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

THE FIGHT FOR A JUSTICESHIP.

The People ex rel. N. Hill Fowler vs. *William H. Bull.*—Judge CARDOZO, in his opinion ordering a verdict for the defendant, with costs, thinks that in principle this case is not distinguishable from that of The People vs. Batcheler, (22 N. Y., 128.) The Constitution makes the office in dispute here elective, but it does not prescribe the length of the term, but leaves that to be regulated only by the Legislative will; and, when that is so, the duration of the term may be altered by further legislation. The period of the defendant's term of office as changed by the statute of March 24, 1866, has not yet expired, and, of course, there was no vacancy when the relator claims to have been elected. Judge SUTHERLAND concurs in Judge CARDOZO'S conclusion, but mainly on the ground that the relator could not get up a case for the trial or determination of the question of the defendant's title to the office in the way he undertook to do it, as appears from this case. There was no election held for the purpose of electing a Justice of the Eighth Judicial District at the time the relator claims to have been elected. No notice had been given of an election for that purpose to the electors at large.

NOTICE.

The applicants for admission to practice are required to be in attendance in General Term Room on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

D. W. CLARKE, Clerk of General Term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 13.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY—VERDICT AGAINST A BANK.

Joseph Twybell vs. *Tradesman's National Bank of New-York.*—The plaintiff in this case, who can neither read nor write, was introduced as a depositor with the defendant, being at the same time recommended to one Baker, then paying teller in the bank, with the request that he (Baker) would see that the plaintiff's checks were correctly drawn. He was accustomed thereafter to have Baker prepare his checks, to which he merely affixed his mark. After some time his book was requested from him by the officers of the bank to be written up, and on calling for it again it could not be found. He was then handed a new book in which he appeared not to be credited with all that was due him by $1,100. In the meantime Baker and some others had been accused, indicted and convicted of appropriating the moneys of the bank, and plaintiff on making demand for his money was shown a check for $1,100 alleged to have been drawn by him. This check he claimed never to have signed, and alleged that Baker had either appropriated the amount, or drawn the check to square his accounts. The whole case turned on the question of veracity between the plaintiff and the teller, Baker, and the jury found in favor of plaintiff for $1,284 86, principal and interest.

Frederick Smyth for plaintiff; Smith & Woodward for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Henry Porter, charged with robbery, John Walsh, charged with felonious assault and battery, and Patrick Sullivan, charged with burglary, were discharged, the complainants not appearing.

A respectably attired lad, named John W. Crawford, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with grand larceny, but was discharged on promising to amend.

John Thomas pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

John Smith was indicted for stealing four boxes of tea, valued at $40, from James M. Moore, No. 229 Front-street. The testimony for the prosecution was to the effect that on the morning of the 19th of November last the prisoner was arrested by Officer Dawson, of the Fourth Precinct, for having four boxes of tea in his possession for which he could not satisfactorily account. He also offered the officer $50 if he would not take him to the Police Station. The tea was subsequently identified as belonging to the prosecutor. The prisoner was examined in his own defence, and testified that he purchased the tea, a month previous to his arrest, from two sailors, and on the morning of the 19th of November he took it out for sale, as he wanted money. Corroborative evidence was given, and the prisoner was discharged.

A seaman named Lars Johnson, belonging to the guardship *Wyomen*, was convicted upon a charge of stealing a watch, valued at $40, from Mr. Brown, No. 338 Pearl-street. The prisoner was ordered to be sent back to his vessel.

Elizabeth Van Zandt, a colored woman, was charged with stealing $9 from Thomas Taylor, but the evidence being insufficient she was acquitted.

The Court then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 13, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81,C..	120⅛	100	Quicksilver	17⅛
85,000	U.S. 5-20 R,'62.	113⅛	300	do......	17⅛
2,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'62..	115⅛	50	do...bet. call	17
14,000	U.S. 5-20C.,'64...	113⅛	800	Pacific Mail......	52⅞
25,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	109⅛	300	do...bet. call	52⅝
1,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65 c.	115⅞	400	Adams Ex......	63⅜
5,000	do.........s3	115⅞	105	do......	63⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67,	116⅛	100	Am. M. U.Ex. b.c.	41
8,000	do.........c	116⅛	100	N. Y. Cen. & H. R., bet. call...	91
35,000	do.........b3	116⅛	20000	N. Y.& N. H. R. Ctf's........s3	83⅝
3,000	do.........	116⅛			
500	do....small	115⅝			
8,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65..n b3......	116	10000	do......	83¾
5,000	do......	116	600	do......	84
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	116	50	Erie R......	26⅞
5,000	do......	116⅛	50	do......	26⅜
7,500	U. S.5s,10-40 C.	110⅛	2000	Reading......	101⅛
1,000	do.........c	110⅜	400	do........s60	101⅛
4,000	Tenn.S.6s,ex c.	50	500	do.....b30	101⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	43⅜	900	Mil. & St. P......	74
30,000	do......	44	500	Lake Shore......	86⅞
15,000	N. C. St. 6s, n..	30⅛	1000	do...bet. call	86⅞
1,000	So. Car. St. n..	71	100	Chi. & N. W......	73⅛
11,000	Mo. St. 6s......	90⅞	500	do...bet. call	73⅛
2,000	La. State 6s....	70⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b30	85
10,000	Ga. St. 6s......	83⅛	100	do......	84⅝
5,000	Ala. St. 5s......	61⅜	200	Chi. & R. I......	106⅝
3,000	Erie 2d M.,'79...	89	100	do........b30	106½
5,000	Harlem 1st M..	97	700	do......	106⅛
3,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	96	200	do...bet. call	106⅝
5,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds....	93⅛	400	Mil.& St.Paul Pf.	86
4,000	Gt. W. 2d M....	78⅛	100	do......	86⅛
			200	do........b30	86⅛
11,000	M.&E. con.bds.	85	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar....	89⅛
30,000	St. L.&Iron M. R.1st M. Bds.	81	34	do......	89⅜
1,000	Union Pac. 1st.	84⅛	40	do......	89⅛
1,000	Lake S. Div.Bs.	85⅛	100	Ohio & Miss....	26
1,000	Penna.R. 1st M	88	100	T., W. & W......	57
17	Fourth Nat. Bk..	104	100	do......	56¾
5	do......	104½	41	Del., L. & W. R..	108
6	Park Bank......	165	322	N. J. Central......	94
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	113	200	do......	93⅛
7	Bk. of Commerce..	123	100	do......	93⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pf....	26⅛	100	do......	93⅛
100	West. U. Tel....	34⅞	100	do......	93
30	do......	35	100	do........s60	92⅛
100	do....bet.call	34⅞	500	Chi. & Alt. Pf. b.c	143⅝
200	do......	34⅛	100	Col., C. & I.C. R.	22
200	Mariposa Pf......	16	100	do......	22⅜

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$6,000	U.S. 6s,'81, C. c	120⅛	$6,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'67.c	116⅛
20,000	do......	120⅛	20,500	do.........b3	116⅛
1,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'62..	115⅛	20,000	do.........b3	116⅛
3,000	do.........c	115⅛	65,500	do......	116
10,000	U. S. 5-20R.,'64,	113⅛	15,000	do.........b3	116
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'64	113⅛	20,000	U.S. 5s,10-40 C. c	110⅛
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	113⅞	10,000	do......	110⅛
17,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n	115⅛	1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	109⅛
500	do. ....small	115⅝	1,000	do......	109⅛
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'68.	116⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n	43⅛	1000	Reading......	100⅞
5,000	do........s20	43⅛	500	do......	100⅞
14,000	Va. St.6s, ex c..	49	37000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Cer....	83
30,000	N. Car. St. 6s.n.	30⅛	20000	do......	83⅛
15,000	do......	30⅜	1000	do......	83⅛
10,000	Missouri 6s......	91	100	L. S. & M. So....	86⅞
2,000	do......	90⅞	100	do......	86⅛
5,000	Ala. 8s Bds....	98	100	do........s60	86⅛
5,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds..	93⅛	100	Chi.&N.W. Pf.b30	84⅛
100	Mariposa Pf......	16	100	do......	84
200	Pac. Mail......	52⅛	400	Chi. & R. I......	106
100	do......	52⅛	100	do........s30	106
200	Adams Ex......	63⅛	1500	do......	106⅛
5	do......	63⅛	700	Mil. & St. P......	73⅞
100	U. S. Ex......	53⅛	300	do......	74
200	A. M. U. Ex......	40⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	85⅞
200	do......	40⅛	900	do......	86
100	N. Y. Cen.& H.R.	90⅞	900	do........s60	85⅛
200	do......	90⅛	50	N. J. Cen......	92
200	do......	90⅛	300	do......	91⅛
200	do...bet. call	90⅛	100	do......	91⅛
1300	do......	90⅛	100	Pitts.,Ft W. & C. Guar....	89
100	Erie......	26⅛	100	Chi. & Alton......	144
100	Harlem......	134			
500	Chic. & N.W......	72⅞			

[illegible] BOARD—NOON.

$20,000	Tenn. St. 6s..n	43¾	100	Pacific Mail......	52⅝
20,000	N. C. St. 6s......n	30	100	L. Sh. & M. S....	87
100	Cumberland......	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W......	73⅛
100	Mariposa......	7⅛	300	Erie......	26⅞
100	West. U. Tel.....c	34⅛	700	do......	26⅞
100	do......	34⅞	100	do........s3	26⅞
200	Reading......	101⅛			

MONDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The Wall-street markets have been depressed to-day, and the Street victimized to the amount of $200,000 or more by a series of forgeries upon the New-York State Bounty Loan and the United States Registered 5-20 Loans. The facts were not fully developed until after 12 o'clock, although it is not improbable that they were known to some of the operators on the Stock Exchange earlier in the day, as the general market manifested weakness from the outset at 10 A. M. The frauds referred to are traced to a young firm of Brokers in Broad-street, not very long established, and whose responsibility for the rascalities practiced through them amounts to little or nothing as compared with the amounts involved. They appear to have borrowed on the altered Bounty Certificates—the original denomination of $1,000 each being changed to $10,000 each—about $40,000 each of the firms of Messrs. VERMILYE, HOWES & MACY and JUST & Co., and smaller sums from other Bankers and Brokers. The frauds in the line of United States 5-20 Certificates are as yet but vaguely rumored, but there would seem to be little doubt that from $30,000 to $50,000 have been traced.

All the markets fell off, except the Foreign Exchanges, which, as noted on Saturday night, are a fraction firmer. The Public Funds are ¼ ℘ cent. lower; Gold nearly 1 ℘ cent. lower, and weak in the Afternoon; the Railways weak, as remarked above, from the opening of dealings this morning, and from 1 to 2 ℘ cent. lower than Saturday at the Second Board. In the Southern State Bonds, there was a partial rally in new Tennessees, and a demand for Missouri 6 ℘ cents at 91@90¾ ℘ cent., while North Carolinas and Virginias were steady.

Late in the day there was some running around for Money among the Brokers on Miscellaneous collateral, owing, no doubt, to the distrust temporarily created by the discoveries of frauds, but on the United States Funds the rate was easy at 7 ℘ cent.; and it may be said of the Stock houses of first respectability that they had no difficulty in making up their accounts at this rate, without reference to the collateral offered.

Exchange on London closed 108¾ for 60 days, and 109¼@109½ short sight; Paris, 5f. 20c.@5f. 18¾c. to the dollar, 60 days, and 5f. 16¼c.@5f. 15¾c. to the dollar.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. There was a partial recovery in the Railways from the extreme depression:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 13.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s..........	111	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862......	115⅝	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1867......	116⅜	116
American Gold Coin............	123⅛	122¼
Bills on London 60 days........	108½	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee........	43¼	43¼
North Carolina Bonds, new.....	30	30⅜
New-York Central and Hudson.	91½	89⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates...	84	81½
Reading Railroad..............	101½	100⅜
Chicago and Rock Island........	107	106⅛
Northwestern Common..........	73¼	72¾
Northwestern Preferred........	84⅞	83⅞
Pacific Mail Company..........	53¼	51
St. Paul Preferred..............	86½	85⅝
St. Paul Common..............	74½	73¼
Lake Shore..................	87½	85⅜
Erie........................	26¾	26½
Ohio and Mississippi	26½	25¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881....	116	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865...	115⅜
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881....	120⅛	5-20 coup., 1867........	116
5-20 registered, 1862....	113	5-20 coup., 1868........	115⅜
5-20 coup., 1862........	115⅛	10-40 registered........	110
5-20 coup., 1864........	113⅛	10-40 coupon........	110⅜
5-20 coup., 1865........	113⅛	6s Currency........	109⅛

And the following for the State Stocks:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	50	Alabama 5s........	61⅛
Tennessee 6s, n. bds..	43⅛	Alabama 8s........	98
Virginia 6s, ex coup..	49	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1881....	103
Virginia 6s, new bds..	53⅛	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1886....	103
Georgia 6s........	82	Mich. 7 ℘ cent., 1878..	98
Georgia 7s, new bds...	93	Mich. 7 ℘ cent., W. L.	98
North Carolina 6s...	43⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70.	99⅛
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	30⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	101
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds..	71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	101
Missouri 6s........	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	101
Louisiana 6s........	70⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	101
La. 6s, levee bonds....	59⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	101
La. 8s, levee bonds....	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	101
Connecticut 6s........	99		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76......	98	Tol. & Wabash 2d....	80
Erie 1st M. Ex........	95	Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	74
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79.....	88⅛	T.W.&W.con.conv SF	80⅛
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83....	80	Great West. 2d, '93....	78
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80....	73⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90...	70
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-'70.	100⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.....	70
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	102⅛	Galena & Chi. Ex....	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....	91	Chi. & Rock Is. 1st....	101⅛
Harlem 1st........	97	Chi., R. Is. & Pac.....	97
Mich. Cent. 1st, 8s, '82	116	Morris & Essex 1st.....	96⅛
Chi., B.&Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st.	109	Morris & Essex 2d.....	92
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d.....	88	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....	96
M. S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	92⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	93
Cen. Pac. Bonds........	93	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th....	73
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	84	Chi. & Alton 1st.....	100
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ c., '70....	116	Ohio & Miss. 1st.....	92
Alton & T. H. 1st.....	92	Ohio & Miss. Con....	81⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf..	79	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st..	93
Alton & T. H. 2d, In..	71	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	81
Con. 7 ℘ c. con.....	87⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	102
Con. 7 ℘ c. 1st.....	90⅛	M. & St. Paul I. & M.d	85
Lack. & West. Bonds.	98	Chi. & Mil. 1st.....	87
Del., L. & W. 1st.....	98	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st....	75⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d.....	94	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st....	75⅛
Tol. & W. 1st Ex.....	87	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s..	95

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York........	134	Bank of N. America..	106
Union........	120	Irving........	115
America........	145	Shoe and Leather.....	140
City........	210	Continental........	101½
Tradesmen's........	152	Commonwealth........	112
Fulton........	160	Importers' & Traders'.	140
Mech'cs' & Traders'..	125	Park........	165
Merch'ts' Exchange..	120	Central National.....	109
Seventh Ward........	110	Fourth National......	104⅛
State of New-York...	106	Ninth National......	113
Commerce........	123⅛	Tenth National......	85
Ocean........	76	Oriental........	150
Amer. Exchange.....	110	B'kers' & Br'kers' As.	100⅛
B'k of the Republic...	119		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

General balance yesterday..........	$91,442,462 16
Gold receipts..........	373,478 10
Gold Payments..........	1,117,355 90
Gold balance..........	77,899,340 91
Currency receipts..........	510,677 61
Currency payments..........	521,089 59
Currency balance..........	9,932,862 63
General balance..........	88,518,610 80
Customs..........	337,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13—4 P. M.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old..........	93	..
City 6s, New..........	98⅞	99
Camden and Amboy..........	119¼	119⅜
Pennsylvania Central..........	54¼	54⅜
Reading..........	100¼	100½
Lehigh Valley..........	53⅝	53¾
Catawissa Preferred..........	35	35⅜
Philadelphia and Erie..........	28¾	28⅞
Lehigh Navigation..........	33½	34
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	95	95⅛

The following correspondence relating to the singular Scrip Dividend recently published by the Erie Ring for acceptance by the Preferred Stockholders, has been furnished for publication:

D. B. Eaton, Esq.:

Being on the Committee of the Erie Preferred Stockholders, to protect their interest, please give me your opinion of the action of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company in declaring a dividend of 7 per cent., represented by interest bearing scrip certificates, what effect such issue of scrip certificates will have upon the preferred stock we now hold, and whether such scrip should be accepted by them.

Respectfully, yours,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

Charles P. Leverich, Esq.:

In response to your request for my opinion on certain points connected with the late declaration of a scrip dividend on Erie Preferred Stock, I submit the following:

1. That the Company has no right to declare any dividend on preferred stock, unless the same was earned within the year for which it is declared; and, in the event of its being earned, the law gives the stockholders the right to receive it in money, whatever the directors may declare or omit to declare about it.

2. In no event is there any right to declare a scrip dividend, but a dividend having been declared, the Company has, I think, by such declaration concluded itself from disputing that it was earned, and hence is liable to pay it in money; and the only effect, therefore, of accepting an illegal scrip would seem to be that of defeating the right to collect the dividend in money.

3. The indefinite form of the notice published by the Company, which does not show for what year the scrip dividend is declared, will subject the scrip holder to the further embarrassment of being told that his scrip is for any year since the last dividend paid, for which he may at any time claim a cash dividend.

4. If it is a part of the design, after the declaration of this scrip dividend, to convert it into preferred stock by virtue of some new legislation or arbitrary issue, then a device will be made available for increasing the preferred stock as readily as the common stock has been increased, and the consequence to the preferred stockholders is quite apparent.

5. But if this preferred stock has legally, as I think it has, a place and claim on earnings next after the mortgage bonds, and before the vast mass of obligations created by the present Erie managers, then it is plain that none of the devices referred to can increase the amount of stock having such preference, and only litigation and defeat can follow the attempt to increase it.

6. Each preferred stockholder must of course decide for himself whether he wants such a scrip on such conditions.

Your obedient servant,
D. B. EATON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says: "The coal trade, with the close of navigation, is slacking off materially, yet the orders for, and the shipments of, coal from this point are considerably in excess of the current receipts. For the last three days of last week there was quite an increase of orders for coal, fully maintaining prices. There has been only a moderate supply of vessels at Port Richmond, the cold snap a week or ten days ago was received by captains as a caution not to venture too far north. The consequence was, freight charges north were held high, and an indifference to load south, except to open ports, generally prevailed. The few days of warmer weather since has produced some change in this respect, and vessels are more numerous at about last week's rates. A number of vessels are on their way back from northern ports, and should they return to this port, venturing another trip, instead of stopping at the inlets where they belong, laying up for Winter quarters, the supply of vessels here may be so increased as to put down freights. The coal trade by water, however, may be considered over. The Reading Railroad brought down for the week 88,049 tons, against 127,777 tons for the previous week, and 123,261 tons since the 1st instant, the beginning of the Company's fiscal year, against 61,170 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 62,091 tons. This is starting the new fiscal year favorably. The Schuylkill Canal shipped for the week 16,894 tons, against 29,427 tons the previous week, and for the season 602,659 tons, against 98,444 tons to same date in 1868, a decrease of 293,785 tons. The entire tonnage of all the carrying companies for the week was 409,472 tons, against 398,571 tons the previous week. As some of the companies have ended their fiscal years we omit the aggregate annual tonnage until the end of the year, when the account can be more accurately presented. The annual anthracite production for 1869 will probably be about 14,000,000 of tons, 250,000 tons, more or less, short of the tonnage of 1868."

Messrs. VERMILYE & Co. give notice to the holders of the 6 ℘ cent. bonds of the Long Island Railroad Company, payable 1st January, 1870, that they can exchange the same at par on or before the 1st January next, for the new issue of 7 ℘ cent. first mortgage bonds at 90, at the office of the firm, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-street.

The National Trust Company will pay a half yearly Dividend of 4 ℘ cent., free of tax, on Monday, Jan. 3.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ℘ cent. and an extra Dividend of 1 ℘ cent. on their Common Stock, both free of tax, and payable Jan. 15.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 27 Pine-street, will pay the January Quarterly Dividend of the Fort Wayne Stock, 1¾ ℘ cent., free of all taxes, Jan. 4.

The Harlem Company will pay their usual half-yearly Dividend of 4 ℘ cent., free of tax, Jan. 3.

The Northwestern Railway Company pay their half-yearly Dividends, 4 ℘ cent. on the Common, and 5 ℘ cent. on the Preferred, on the 30th of December, less Government tax.

The American Merchants' Union Express Company will pay a Dividend of $3 per share, Jan. 15, less Government tax.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Many holders of Government Bonds, who would be glad to capitalize the difference between them and some of the Railroad Bonds offered in the market before the proposed funding of the public debt, at 4 or 4½ per cent. interest, shall materially reduce the profit of the exchange, are hesitating only for want of satisfactory assurance as to *which* of the latter are *safe*.

This caution is necessarily and wisely felt and exercised as to all that class of capital which seeks secure investment rather than speculative or business risks.

Transfers of capital from securities which have, from special causes, reached a high premium, to those of more moderate cost, are prompted by a wise and prudent forethought, when the larger profit from the investment can be secured without the sacrifice of the security with which the invested capital should be guarded.

The fact that the Government is rapidly buying up its own bonds imparts to them for the time being a market value in excess of their intrinsic value for investment, and disproportioned to the market price of other perfectly reliable and substantial securities.

The difference in price between them and other bonds does not necessarily imply a like difference in intrinsic value, and it MAY be capitalized with entire safety if a proper selection is made.

The Message of the President of the United States and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury express the belief of the whole country that the improved credit of the nation will enable them to fund the Five-twenty Bonds, at not over 4½ per cent. interest, within a very short time.

Persons having under consideration the subject of funding their Five-twenties now, while it may be so advantageously done, or of new investments, will find in the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—secured by a mortgage of only $2,800,000 on a property worth at least $10,000,000—the required element of safety, combined with reasonable income.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1. Principal and interest payable in Gold in New-York.

Full and satisfactory information will be given upon application in person or by letter.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. Interest payable April and October, at the Bank of America in New-York. There is not in existence a more reliable security than the Bonds of this Corporation.

For the present we offer these Bonds at 85 and accrued interest. For circulars and further information, apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, payable 1st January, 1870, can exchange the same at par, on or before the 1st January next, for the new issue of 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 90, at our office, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 10 per cent. Bonds of Platte County, Missouri; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earnings more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 13, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..........	41	Resin, bbls..........	290
Cotton, bales..........	7,930	Tar, bbls..........	169
Cotton Seed, bags....	3,700	Pork, bbls..........	119
Copper, bbls..........	87	Beef, pkgs..........	97
Copper, cakes..........	128	Lard, pkgs..........	590
Dried Fruit, pkgs....	429	Cutmeats, pkgs....	210
Eggs, bbls..........	446	Butter, pkgs..........	2,617
Flour, bbls..........	14,226	Cheese, pkgs..........	3,954
Wheat, bushels..........	8,225	Tallow, pkgs..........	405
Oats, bushels..........	956	B. E. Peas, bags....	23
Barley, bushels..........	1,720	Peanuts, bags..........	551
Malt, bushels..........	2,200	Pecans, pkgs..........	324
Beans, bushels..........	1,407	Rice, pkgs..........	150
Peas, bushels..........	200	Starch, pkgs..........	1,208
B. W. Flour, pkgs....	117	Molasses, bbls..........	4,306
Hops, bales..........	637	Tobacco, hhds..........	16
Hides, No..........	2,418	Tobacco, pkgs..........	409
Hides, bundles..........	1,680	Whisky, bbls..........	1,214
Leather, sides..........	15,065	Wool, bales..........	1,777
Crude Turp., bbls....	41	Dressed Hogs, No....	340
Spirits Turp., bbls....	16	Oil Cake, pkgs..........	240

ASHES—Have been sparingly sought after at previous figures. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9@$9 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at former quotations, including Java at 22c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¼c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14¾c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18¼c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active, closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,317 bales, (of which 734 bales were to arrive,) including 720 bales to shippers, 1,362 bales to spinners, and 235 bales to speculators. Also, 1,800 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales basis Low Middling, for January, 25c.@25⅛c.; 1,000 bales do. for February, 25¼c.@25⅜c.; 100 bales do. for March on private terms; 100 bales do. for March, 25¼c.; 200 bales do. for December, 25c. ℘ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	24	24⅛	24½	24¾
Good Ordinary....	24⅝	24¾	25	25⅛
Low Middling....	25	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜
Middling..........	25½	25⅝	26	26⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week..........	7,910
Receipts last week..........	20,996
Receipts the preceding week..........	20,273
Receipts since Sept. 1..........	266,305
Receipts since Jan. 1..........	618,933
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869..........	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869..........	636,866
Export clearances since our last..........	....
Exports since Sept. 1..........	120,565
Exports since Jan. 1..........	305,168
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869..........	228,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869..........	338,557
Estimated stock here..........	24,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very moderately inquired for at a further partial reduction of 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,300 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$4 85; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 20@$5 60; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 60@$6 10; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 60 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western..........	$4 40@$4 85
Extra State..........	5 20@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c..........	5 00@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands...	5 20@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..........	5 65@ 7 50
Extra Genesee..........	6 10@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri..........	6 90@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been in limited request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at from $5 80@$6 25 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 25@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $4 50@$5 85 for inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Cornmeal is in light demand at easier rates. Sales, 780 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 for Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, $5@$5 15 for Southern, $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, $5 10 for Caloric, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—The main inquiry has been for No. 2 Spring Wheat, chiefly for export, at a shade firmer prices. Other kinds have been in light demand at about previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 42@$1 50; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at from $1 20@$1 34; No. 1 Spring, in small lots, at $1 32@$1 32½; No. 2 Spring at $1 22@$1 25½, mainly at $1 25; No. 3 Spring at $1 18@$1 20; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 64, the latter rate for Deihl; Red and Amber State at $1 32@$1 35 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand and quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 50,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 07@$1 10½ for damaged and heated Mixed Western; $1 11@$1 13 for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 13 for Prime; $1 13@$1 15 for White and Yellow Western; 95c.@$1 06 for unsound and damp to fair new crop Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been inactive and heavy at $1 02@$1 05 for Western, $1 10@$1 15 for State, ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported of 2,300 bushels, within our range. Barley has been quiet, but unchanged in price. Sales have been reported of 6,700 bushels at $1 07@$1 10 for two-rowed State, and $1 25 for Canada West, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt is dull at $1 20@$1 40 ℘ bushel. Oats have been sparingly sought after at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 30,000 bushels, in lots, at 61c.@63c., from depot and delivered, for heated to choice Western; 62½c.@64½c. for poor to prime State; 57c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel.

Stocks of Grain in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Dec. 13.

	1868. Bushels.	1869. Bushels.
Wheat..........	3,475,544	3,875,737
Corn..........	2,005,819	719,171
Rye..........	287,101	57,017
Barley..........	342,101	301,044
Oats..........	3,044,594	1,397,764
Malt..........	99,526	71,974

HAY—Bale Hay has been in reduced supply and moderate demand at from 75c.@85c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is in limited request at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in within our former range, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ℘ lb. Receipts to day, 637 bales; exports, —bales.

LEATHER—Has been quiet, but steady; receipts, 15,065 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull at unchanged prices. New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@50c.; English Islands at 45c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@81c. ℘ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per Gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed..........	30c.@34c.
Cuba Clayed..........	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades..........	40c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades..........	45c.@50c.
Porto Rico..........	45c.@70c.
English Islands..........	45c.@60c.
New-Orleans..........	65c.@81c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand on the basis of $2@$2 05 for Strained, ℘ 280 lbs., with sales reported of 1,200 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request on the basis of 43c.@43½c. for merchantable lots, ℘ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@44½c. ℘ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50. Resin, $2@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 45@$2 75; Pitch, $2 40@$2 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at about former prices, including Crude Whale at 80c.@93c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 05; Crude Sperm at $1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Bleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Lard Oil at $1 55@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 42½@$1 45; Menhaden at 67c.@67½c.; Spermaceti at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been dull and heavy at from 17¾c.@18c., in bulk, with sales reported of 650 bbls., and 22c.@22½c. in shipping order here, 23c.@23½c., in shipping order in Philadelphia, and 14c.@15½c., in bulk, at Pittsburg, various deliveries, ℘ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; in Philadelphia, 670 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been depressed and lower in price, with only a moderate inquiry noted. Sales have been reported here of 3,800 bbls. Standard White, for December, various deliveries within the month, at 31¼c.@31½c. ℘ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, of 8,500 bbls. Standard White, for immediate and December delivery, at 30¾c.@31¼c., chiefly for December at 31c.@31¼c., closing heavily, ℘ gallon. At Pittsburg the prevailing quotations for Standard White were 30¼c.@31c. for immediate delivery; 31c. for December, and 32½c. for January ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were —— bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,890 bbls. Standard White, in cases, continues inactive at about 38c.@39c., and Prime White 39c.@40c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been very quiet at 10c.@10½c., in bbls., and 16c.@16½c., in cases, ℘ gallon. The Titusville *Herald* gives a statement of the actual or estimated stocks of Oil in the leading markets of the United States on Dec. 1. The stocks in Pittsburg, on railroads, at Cleveland and at Corry, Erie and Buffalo are estimated, but we are confident that they are not far from correct. Of the stock in the West Virginia and Ohio Oil districts, 35,000 bbls. are located at Burning Springs and vicinity, and the remaining 15,000 at different points in both districts. The stock in the United States, of crude or its equivalent, was located as follows:

At New-York, bbls..........	13,000
At Philadelphia..........	115,000
At Pittsburg..........	120,000
At Cleveland..........	20,000
In Oil District of Pennsylvania..........	337,000
In Oil Districts of West Virginia and Ohio..........	50,000
At Erie, Corry and Buffalo..........	5,000
At Boston and Baltimore..........	20,000
On railroads in transit..........	35,000
Total..........	715,000
Stock Jan. 1, 1869, about, bbls..........	800,000
Stock July 1, 1869, about, bbls..........	700,000

The total stock in December is, it will be seen, about 700,000 bbls., or about the same as that on July 1 this year, and about 100,000 bbls. less than on Jan. 1. The stock of Lubricating Oil in West Virginia on Dec. 1 was from 40,000 to 45,000 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and quoted rather heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at $32 75@$33, chiefly at $32 75, for Old Western Mess; $32@$32 75, chiefly at $32 50, for New Western and City Mess; $27@$30 50 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 50@$27 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Also 500 bbls. New Mess, seller February, at $32 ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at from 13¼c.@13¾c., chiefly at 13½c., for Western, and 13¾c.@14c. for City, ℘ lb. Cutmeats are in less demand at unchanged rates; sales have been confined to equal to 100 packages, part to arrive, at 12c.@13c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 17c.@17½c. for Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon is inactive at about previous rates; sales have been reported of 90 boxes at 15½c. for Cumberland and 16½c.@17c. for City, ℘ lb. Lard has been sparingly sought after at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 470 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 18c.@20c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 19½c.@19¾c. for City, and 18¾c.@19c. for fair to prime Steam, ℘ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at previous figures. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at $8@$13 for Plain Mess, $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $8@$15 50 for inferior grades of barrelled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef is in lively request within our range, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$28, and India Mess at $27 50@$31 ℘ tierce; sales 775 tierces. Beef Hams have been in less demand at from $30@$31 50 for New ℘ bbl.; sales 115 bbls. Butter continues in very moderate request, including State, common to prime, at 35c.@45c.; fancy, 45c.@46c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@33c. ℘ lb.; the receipts to-day were 2,617 packages. Cheese rules dull and heavy at from 10c.@17½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 3,954 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been very dull at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 76 hhds. Cuba at 11c.@11¼c., and 31 boxes Havana at 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅛c.@11¾c.; very good to choice do. at 11¾c.@12⅛c. ℘ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¼c.@12c. No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11⅜c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in slack demand at from 13⅛c.@15⅛c., as the extremes, ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10⅛c.; also, 33,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18⅛c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in very moderate demand at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 270 bbls., in lots, at $1 02@$1 03, chiefly at $1 03 ℘ gallon. The receipts were 1,214 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, but shipowners have been rather firmer in their views, on a reduced supply of room available, particularly by steamer for British ports. For Liverpool, there were taken 370 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@7-16d. ℘ lb.; 800 bbls. Flour on private terms; 15,000 bushels Wheat, part by sail, at 5d. ℘ bushel and 100 pkgs. Lard; 120 tierces Beef, by steamer, on private terms; 100 tons Tallow at 17s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London, 18,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 5d. ℘ bushel. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES *by* DAVID W. LEWIS, *Commission Merchant.*

BUTTER.

Receipts for the week were 12,806 packages. The market is in the same soggy condition as noticed last week. The fact is, after you leave fancy grades there are no fixed prices. The stock here is liberal and receivers are confined to a small jobbing trade and peddle off what they can at about current rates; but where they are compelled to sell any large parcel, or to throw the goods on to the open market and sell freely, lower rates must be accepted. We drop the inside quotations, so as to give greater range, especially on middling qualities. We quote:

Fine Fall half-firkin tubs..........	—@45
Fine Fall Welsh tubs..........	42@45
Fresh Fall Butter, in lots..........	38@42
Fresh Winter make..........	30@35
Delaware, Chenango, &c., Dairies, firsts..........	38@42
Lewis, Jefferson, Oneida, &c., Dairies, firsts..........	38@42
Fair to good Dairy Butter..........	33@38
Low grades State Butter..........	25@32
Western Butter, fresh make..........	32@35
Western Butter, common to fair..........	20@30
Western Grease..........	16@20
Roll Butter, fine..........	33@35
Roll Butter, common to fair..........	25@30

CHEESE.

Receipts for the week, 24,628 boxes; exports for the week, 2,687 boxes. The most noticeable features are continued confidence on the part of holders and a very tame market. There was one sale of 9,400 boxes for export, at say 17c.@17¼c.; also, 2,500 boxes at about same rates. Home trade are buying only in a small way, to meet immediate wants. We quote:

New-York State Factories, Firsts..........	17@17⅛
New-York State Factories, Seconds..........	15@16⅛
New-York State Private Dairies, Firsts..........	16@17
New-York State Private Dairies, Seconds..........	15@16
New-York State Skimmed Cheese..........	10@14

EGGS.

The receipts are not up to the demand and prices are very high and firm, which will probably continue until after the holidays. Prime marks of Limed Eggs are in good demand. We quote:

Jersey State and Pennsylvania, ℘ dozen..........	42@45
Western Eggs, in good order..........	38@42
Limed Eggs, prime, ℘ dozen..........	32@34
Barrels 25, and Egg Oats, ℘ bushel..........	50@—

POULTRY.

The market for the week has ranged much as last quoted, and good desirable stock has sold well right through, although prices have been moderate. We look for good trade all next week, and on through the holidays—particularly Geese for Christmas and Turkeys for New-Year's. These are the specialties for those occasions, and should be shipped so as to reach here in good time. We quote:

Turkeys..........	15@17
Chickens..........	13@15
Ducks..........	17@20
Geese..........	10@13

GAME.

Venison is doing better, and will do well next week. Trapped Prairies are firmer and 20c.@25c. higher. Quail about the same. We quote:

Quail, ℘ dozen..........	$1 50@$2 00
Grouse, ℘ pair..........	1 00@ 1 10
Partridges, ℘ pair..........	1 20@ 1 40
Venison, Saddles, ℘ lb..........	15@ 17
Whole Deer, ℘ lb..........	9@ 12

BEANS

are arriving freely. Stock is accumulating, and prices are lower and declining. We quote:

Marrows, ℘ bushel, 62 lbs..........	$2 80@$3 10
Mediums, ℘ bushel, 62 lbs..........	2 40@ 2 50
Kidneys, ℘ bushel, 62 lbs..........	2 50@ 3 00
Pea, ℘ bushel, 62 lbs..........	2 50@ 2 60

DRIED FRUITS.

There is more demand for good Dried Apples, and prices are firmer. The balance of the list is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Apples, State..........	10 @11
Apples, Western..........	9 @10
Apples, Southern..........	8 @10
Dried Peaches, peeled..........	15 @19
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, halves..........	9 @10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, quarters..........	7½@ 8
Blackberries, ℘ lb..........	12½@13
Cherries, pitted, ℘ lb..........	29 @30

GREEN FRUIT.

There is a fair demand for choice Greenings at $4 25. Other kinds are in large supply, moderate demand, and prices are easier. Cranberries sell slowly. We quote:

Apples—Selections, ℘ bbl..........	$4 00@$4 25
Mixed lots, ℘ bbl..........	3 25@ 3 75
Common, ℘ bbl..........	2 00@ 2 50

POTATOES

are very dull and prices are nominal. We quote:

Peach Blows, White, ℘ bbl..........	$2 12@$2 25
Peach Blows, Red, ℘ bbl..........	2 00@ 2 12
Prince Alberts, ℘ bbl..........	1 50@ 1 75
Buckeyes, ℘ bbl..........	1 50@ 1 75
Jackson Whites, ℘ bbl..........	1 50@ 1 75
Monitors, ℘ bbl..........	1 25@ 1 50
Frosted lots, ℘ bbl..........	75@ 1 00

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 13, 1869.

At Communipaw Market, this morning, although there were some prime Ohio steers on sale, the greater number of beasts in the market were inferior to those sold during the last few days. Inferior light cattle were from ¼c. to ½c. ℘ lb less than last week. Sales were lively and the pens were pretty nearly cleared out by 12 o'clock. Prices quoted were as follows: Prime Bullocks, 17c. ℘ lb.; first quality, 15½c. to 16c. ℘ lb.; second quality, 14c. ℘ lb.; third quality, 13c. ℘ lb.; some Texans of the better class of those Cattle sold at 12c. ℘ lb. Highest price quoted, 17c. ℘ lb.; lowest price quoted, 12c. ℘ lb. This day's average, 15¼c. ℘ lb.

SALES TO-DAY

T. H. DOLBY sold for J. W. MCMANN 105 State Cattle, mixed lot, from 14c. to 16c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; W. FITCH sold for ALEXANDER MANN 289 Illinois, common Cattle, from 13c. to 15c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also 128 Illinois, fair lot, from 13c. to 15c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; and again, 112 Texans, good for Texans, having been grazed in Illinois, at 12c. ℘ lb.; CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for W. W. MCILLHENEY 136 State Cattle, light and coarse, from 13c. to 15c. ℘ lb.; 51 Texans, thin, not sold, weight 5½ cwt.; also 96 Illinois, good Cattle, from 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 128 Texans at 12c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 33 Kentuckys, good lot, at 15c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 31 Indianas, mixed lot, from 13c.@15½c. ℘ lb., weight from 5 cwt. to 10 cwt.; and again 50 Illinois, common Cattle, at 13½c., weight 6 cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for C. H. HAGER 57 Ohios, prime lot, at 17c. ℘ lb., weight 9 cwt.; also for same, 131 Ohios, good Cattle from 14½c.@16c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt., and sold for C. Q. BRIGGS, 52 Indiana, common lot, at 14c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; B. W. GILLETT & CO., sold for self, 13 Ohio prime Cattle at 17c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 19 Illinois, light Cattle from 14c.@15c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt., and 17 Ohios, good tidy cattle at 15½c.@16c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE & HAUVER sold 236 Sheep, coarse lot, average weight, 79 lbs., ℘ head, at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 216 Sheep, thin Ohios, average weight 70 lbs., at 4½c. ℘ lb. KASE & HAUVER'S weekly report of sales effected at Communipaw Yards for week ending Dec. 13, 1869: 4,864 Sheep, price received $19,291 71; prices ranging from 4½c.@6c. ℘ lb. Sales of Fortieth-street Sheep Market for same week: 982 Sheep; price received, $4,313 18; average, $1 39 ℘ head. BELLIS & PIDCOCK'S weekly report of sales of Sheep at Communipaw Yards for week ending Dec. 11, 1869: 7,185 Sheep; price received, $31,092 21; prices ranging from 4½c.@6½c. ℘ lb.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

MCBRIDE & BARTLETT'S weekly report of Hogs sold at Communipaw Yards, for week ending Dec. 11, 1869, 2,794 Hogs, average weight 158 lbs., at $13 60 ℘ cwt.; Hogs sold to-day at 14c. ℘ lb., and Western-killed Hogs at 13½c. ℘ lb.

ARRIVALS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,391 head of horned Cattle, 2,040 Hogs, 2,731 Sheep, arrived in 122 cars. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Dec. 11, 1869, 2,372 head of horned Cattle, 7,399 Hogs, 11,916 Sheep; arrived in 261 cars. There were slaughtered in same Yards for same week, 589 head of horned Cattle, 7,255 Hogs, 8,311 Sheep.

CHAMBERLIN'S Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, report for the week ending Dec. 13, 1869, 873 Sheep and Lambs; Sheep, from 6c.@8c. ℘ lb.; Lambs, 7c.@8½c. ℘ lb.; 13 Beeves, 31 Cows and Calves sold together at $50@$75@$100 ℘ head; 108 Veals, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MILLINERY.

DRESSMAKING AND FITTING AT the Home, No. 86 West 4th-st. The lady managers solicit the patronage of the benevolent public, and promise that all work shall be promptly and conscientiously done, as they have secured the services of a forewoman who understands the business in all its branches. They hope thus by your aid to furnish the means of honest self-support to those under their charge.

FELT HATS AND FURS, VELVET Bonnets, great reduction. Ladies' Hats, Holiday Gifts, Feathers, Ribbons and Flowers, Astrakhan Cloaks and Furs. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 294 Pearl-st., up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Waller, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Miss Germon and Mrs. Phillips.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Leading characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. George Clarke, and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av. and 24th-st.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE DUEL IN THE MIST and DICK THE NEWSBOY

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LE VOYAGE DE M. PERICHON.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—KENILWORTH. Evening—DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., corner 3d-av.
LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH. Subject—"Fact and Fiction."

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES." (Last week.)

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The remains of the late Mr. PEABODY were removed on board the British man-of-war *Monarch*, on Saturday, at Portsmouth, and were consigned to the care of Captain COMMERELL, the commander of the vessel, by Mr. MOTLEY, the United States Minister, in behalf of the relatives and executors of Mr. PEABODY. During the ceremony minute guns were fired from H. M. ship *Duke of Wellington*, and the vessels in the harbor displayed their colors at half-mast and dipped their ensigns. The United States ship *Plymouth* is to accompany the *Monarch* across the Atlantic.... The Ecumenical Council meets to-day on business connected with the organization. The Council consists of 1,044 members, embracing Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbotts, Mitred Abbotts and Generals of religious orders.... The Austrian Reichsrath was opened yesterday by the Emperor. In the speech he exhibited a spirits of conciliation toward Dalmatia.... The French Finance Minister has issued his annual report, in which the national finances are regarded as in a satisfactory state.... Much political agitation is reported to exist in Portugal, growing out of the breach between the King and the Duke of SALDAHNA.... The Spaniards in Madrid are rejoicing over the release of the gunboats at New York.... The treaty between Great Britain and China, negotiated by Mr. BURLINGAME, has been ratified.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill of Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, in regard to reconstruction in Georgia, was reported as amended from the Judiciary Committee. It provides for convening the old Legislature, excluding from their seats such members as are ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, but no one on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; empowers the President to enforce the act, using the army and navy if necessary, and makes the Legislature provisional until further Congressional action. Bills were introduced to fund the maturing national debt by a self-funding bond; to regulate the importation of immigrants under labor contracts, virtually prohibiting it; and to provide that retiring Judges of the United States Supreme Court, when physically disabled, shall continue to draw their full pay for life. The bill of Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri, to restrain the Supreme Court from deciding on the constitutionality of acts of Congress was debated, Mr. DRAKE making the opening speech. He was followed by Messrs. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, and SALISBURY, of Delaware, who opposed it. At the conclusion of the debate, after a brief Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a large number of bills were introduced, the most important of which were for a free national banking system; for a ship canal around Niagara Falls; and for the appointment of a Pension Attorney in this City, to be consulted free. A bill was reported from the Reconstruction Committee for the admission of Virginia. Quite a spicy debate took place between Messrs. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and COX, of New-York, on the passage of a bill relieving certain individuals from political disabilities. Resolutions, among others, were introduced declaring against another Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, and requesting the Committee of Banking and Currency to investigate the late gold panic. The latter was adopted. Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution to tax the income derived from United States bonds five per cent. The mammoth New-York petition for Cuban recognition was read, under a motion by Mr. WARD to suspend the rules. A concurrent resolution was adopted for an adjournment from Dec. 22 to Jan. 5, 1870. A message from the President was received, containing the announcement from the Secretary of State of such States as had ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. The Census bill discussion was resumed; but little progress, however, was made, and at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Advices from Paraguay, Nov. 23, are received by way of Lisbon, which state that the Allies had captured, in succession, Paguaty, Curuguaty and other Paraguayan strongholds, killing, wounding and taking prisoners about 400 men, and were moving on Iguaterny, the last outpost of LOPEZ.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Common Pleas, Providence, R. I., have found a bill of indictment against HIRAM A. BRIGGS, of Pawtucket, for an attempt to poison his wife and family. The trial will take place at the March term of the Supreme Court.

The mills of LANGHEAD & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, were burned on Sunday night. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

Judge COURSAL, of Montreal, yesterday decided that he had power to hear the case of CAULDWELL in the proceedings for extradition, notwithstanding that the prisoner was arrested in the Province of Ontario.

A rumor prevails in Tallahassee, Fla., that the United States Assistant Assessor of Marriana, Jackson County, was murdered Dec. 4.

The proprietor of a store in San Joaquin County, Cal., and four men were murdered by robbers on the 9th inst., and their bodies left bound and gagged. A few nights before, in the same locality, a store was robbed and burned, and the bodies of two men found in the ruins.

The Boston election yesterday resulted in the return of Dr. SHURTLIEF by a majority of 6,587 over all his opponents.

The anti-annexation candidate, WM. H. KENT, was elected Mayor of Charlestown, Mass., yesterday.

The iron-clad steamship *Triumph, alias Atalanta*, which sailed from Chester, Del., on the evening of the 9th, for Port-au-Prince, put back to the same port to have some plated work done to her condenser. As soon as that is fixed she will sail again.

LOCAL.

The Spanish gunboats, eighteen in number, lying in the stream and preparing for sea, yesterday received their officers and crew, and to-day their engineers and firemen will be appointed. The vessels will leave to-morrow or next day.

The New-England Society held its annual meeting last evening and elected officers for the ensuing year. The matter of erecting a hall for the Society was referred to a committee.

The trial of WM. DICKEY for the murder of his wife and THOS. CAHOUN, at Bombay Hook, N. J., commenced in the Bergen County Court of Oyer and Terminer at Hackensack yesterday.

TREADWELL W. REMSEN and JAMES HANNIGAN, Policemen of the Twenty-second Precinct, were tried yesterday before Commissioner BOSWORTH on a charge of having waylaid and robbed GEORGE W. WELLS of $430 on the night of the 6th inst., while they were in full uniform and on post duty. The evidence against them was very direct and positive, but they were allowed until Thursday to bring witnesses in their defence. The case was adjourned until that time, the officers being meantime suspended from duty.

By an order of Judge BARNARD, made yesterday, the management of the estate of WILLIAM WINTER has again changed hands. JOHN H. WHITE is now the appointed trustee and guardian of the much litigated gentleman. A history of the litigation will be found elsewhere.

A Practical View of the Income Tax.

It is evident that the recommendation of the President to continue the income tax for three years longer, at a reduced rate, will form the subject of a warm contest, both in and out of Congress. Journals which very seldom hold the same opinions agree in denouncing what they call the most obnoxious of all imposts. It did not need this phenomenon to convince us that the Income tax is not universally popular—direct taxes very seldom are. But the Government of the country cannot be carried on without money, and every method which can be devised for raising money involves unequal pressure, and possibly real hardships, for some portion of the community. It cannot be alleged against the income tax that it restricts trade, or that it destroys any particular interest connected with our commerce—the shipping interest, for example. It does not directly tend to make clothing dear, or coals, or any article required for the household. People pay it outright, and they know that they will not come upon it again in any other shape. Eminent political economists have ere now endeavored to convince the world that a system of direct taxation exclusively is really the best for every nation. The pinch would come once a year instead of every day in the year. But the majority of men prefer to give away their money by installments, at long intervals, rather than to pay it down in one round sum.

Governments have to recognize this prejudice—if it be a prejudice, and not a sound principle; and hence it is that on a sudden exigency imposts are levied pretty much by the "rule of thumb." It ordinarily takes some years to rectify the mistakes of large and sudden levies. England, for example, is only just extricating herself from the confusion into which long wars and exhausted treasuries threw her whole system of finance. The same revision is needed in this country. England raises a revenue of nearly £73,000,000, considerably less than a third of which is produced by customs duties; the larger portion being derived from taxation in more direct forms. The reason why the latter method has been adopted is that in experience it is found that direct taxes are collected with less cost to the Government, and with less oppression to the people, than any others. We need not follow the example of a distant nation unless we choose, but on a practical question like this, it is not beside the purpose to inquire what course has been taken by people situated as we happen to be ourselves.

The income tax produces for our Government a sum exceeding fifty millions. If we are to sweep this away something must be substituted in its place, and we very much doubt whether the people would look with favor on an increase in any of the existing duties, or the imposition of any new ones. The President has made up his mind on this subject, and he proposes to reduce taxation, and to lower the income tax from five to three per cent. Strike away the latter tax altogether, and it will be necessary to find another which must inevitably press more severely upon the poorer classes. According to the *Tribune's* own statement, "comparatively few" pay the income tax—but our contemporary adds that it is "Anti-Republican!" So, strictly speaking, is all taxation which is raised for the support of a central Government. But the question which the people had to decide was—not whether they were partial to this or that form of taxation, but—whether they would continue to have a Government and a nationality. An income tax was part of the penalty of their decision. It does not reach the poor at all; for incomes under $1,000 are entirely exempt from it. Even if a man earns $2,000 a year, he only pays a tax on one. The *World* says that the income tax "operates more unequally and oppressively in this country than it does in Great Britain." Our contemporary cannot have gone thoroughly into the facts. There are all kinds of exemptions made here which are not recognized in England. There it is a hard tax, from which there is scarcely any escape, especially when a man's income is over $500. Here he may deduct his rent, or his losses on speculations in stocks or real estate—a very large margin, indeed—and various other items, from the amount returnable to Government. In England he may deduct the sum he pays for life insurance, but nothing else. Again, the *World* lays much stress upon the fact that Mr. JOHN BRIGHT expressly condemned the income tax in one of his speeches. But the income tax was reimposed this year, and Mr. BRIGHT was a member, and a very powerful and prominent member, of the Ministry which reimposed it. We must, therefore, set his act as a responsible Minister against his words as an irresponsible orator, and regard him as an upholder of the income tax.

This tax falls upon the rich rather than upon the poor—upon those, in fact, who are best able to contribute to the maintenance of the Government. It calls upon a man to contribute in proportion to the income he receives, and so far as that point goes it cannot be considered inequitable. No doubt there are other respects in which it is more open to objection, but the poorer classes, at least, ought never to object to it, for it leaves them alone. The more money a man makes the more he pays over to the Government as his share of income tax. There is nothing oppressive in this arrangement. The *World* complains that it does not touch the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in real estate, which yields no revenue until it is sold. This is an argument for taxing real estate, but not for letting incomes go untaxed. The plea that the impost falls upon daily labor and exertion as inexorably as it does upon acquired property has more force in it; indeed, it is the one standard objection to the income tax which PEEL, the father of it, and GLADSTONE, the godfather, only attempt to rebut by the counter plea of "stern necessity." Governments must live, and to live they must have money. When an administration comes forward to the people and frankly says, "It is possible to get on with an income tax of three per cent. instead of five, but if you reduce it to a lower point you upset every calculation we are able to make;"—what is to be done? It is the duty of those who propose the abolition of the tax to show how the money so sacrificed may be made up from other sources. This problem neither the *Tribune* nor the *World* attacks. It is always easier to condemn an existing tax than to invent a new one. The Government has no reason to worship the income tax, but it wants the money raised by it, and if it loses that money in one way it will be compelled to seek for it in another. What alternative impost have the objectors to the income tax to propose?

Hard Times.

If "hard times" are at hand, as many believe, it must be remembered that we have had very little of them for many years. To our own surprise and that of the world, we finished a tremendous civil war without any severe financial disasters. The salaried classes, it is true, suffered much from the depreciation of the currency, and the ordinary wage-class for a short period; but the latter soon received such enormous subsidies in bounties and so much additional employment in various directions from Government, that they at length reached a more prosperous condition than before the war. Immense branches of production and industry were profitably employed during the struggle by the public authorities, so that the war closed leaving the railroads, for instance, the farmers and a portion of the manufacturers in such prosperity as they had not seen for a generation.

But it is impossible for a nation to eat its cake and still have it. We cannot expend our hundreds of millions, and still be as well off as we were before. We have, indeed, transferred some of our burdens to another generation, but we still must have many to bear. The apparent gains to certain classes during the war led them into the wildest extravagance, and there has been an unbounded spirit of speculation, owing in part to the influence of a redundant currency. Productive employments have been too much abandoned, and young men have hurried to the cities to make sudden fortunes by quick turns in the gold or stock markets. The general style of living has become more expensive, and the middle classes imitate the wealthy, and keep up a mode of life entirely out of proportion to their means.

Nothing strikes intelligent foreigners traveling here more than the foolishly-extravagant habits of people of moderate property. Something of these faults was always true of Americans in our cities; but they are more prominent now, and, what is worse, more dangerous. The disease has penetrated more deeply, and may have worse consequences. We cannot bear disasters as we could once. There is a closer competition now in our large cities, and he who "goes to the wall" in these days finds himself pitilessly crushed by the struggling crowd. Our society has become more like the European; and a crash in business now would leave wrecks that no time or change could ever refit. There is no doubt that, morally and financially, a little experience of "hard times" would be of great benefit to our people. We need to have extravagance checked, speculation calmed, and the attention of young men turned from gambling on the Exchange and sudden ventures, to steady industry and patient economy.

The wild money-getting of the cities, and the senseless display and extravagance of so many families, ought to have a vigorous stop put to them. If business be dull this Winter, money tight and every one feel himself poor, we shall have a far healthier tone of public feeling. The national conscience will be more open to words of truth and simplicity. Something of the unbounded boastfulness and materialism will be taken out of the popular character. "Hard times" will be good times in the best sense to the nation.

Sinister Influences at Washington—Mr. Trumbull's Remedy.

If Senator TRUMBULL really desires to promote the efficiency of the Civil Service, maintain the dignity of Representatives and Senators in Congress, and restore integrity in legislation, he could, one would suppose, find ample opportunity for the furtherance of his purposes without making it a crime for a Representative to give the Executive correct information touching the fitness of applicants for office. To give such information, whether it is required or not, is not only the right but the duty of every member of Congress; and the fact that we may occasionally have an Executive who does not seek such information, or who disregards it when given, only renders the performance of the duty on the part of the Representative still more imperative. He who gives this information from a sense of public duty, is a public benefactor and not a criminal. It is the abuse of the privilege which their position gives to members of Congress that needs to be corrected. Had Senator TRUMBULL provided against the abuse of the system, and, while preserving the right of recommendation, only sought to regulate the manner of its exercise; had he provided in his bill that all recommendations should be in writing and be placed on file—that any Representative who should indorse more than one person for the same office, or who should, after having recommended one for an office secretly oppose his appointment without withdrawing his recommendation on file; and had he further declared that any member of Congress who should support an applicant for office for a pecuniary consideration, or in pursuance of any corrupt agreement or understanding—or that any Senator or Representative who should receive any money or other valuable consideration from an officeholder whose appointment he had recommended, should be guilty of a misdemeanor,—he would have struck at a growing evil, convinced the people of the sincerity of his effort to effect a reform in the abuses connected with the administration of the Government, and commended his proposition to the favorable consideration of the people. But when he attempts to convert an act of duty into a misdemeanor, it will be difficult for him to convince the people that his measure is not absurd as well as unjust.

The Senator having undertaken, however, to regulate the abuses arising out of the intercourse between members of Congress and the Executive Department, and to read a lecture on Congressional dignity and departmental independence—all of which we admit was much needed—his attention may be called to one or two additional abuses in this connection which seem to us worthy his attention.

First in order, then, is the practice of members mixing in the controversies which arise between the Departments and the taxpayer. In 1853 an act of Congress was passed which prohibited any Senator or Representative in Congress from acting, "for any compensation paid or agreed to be paid, as agent or attorney in prosecuting any claim against the United States." The letter of this act, strictly construed, does not, perhaps, prevent members of Congress from acting as claim agents, provided their compensation is political support, given or to be given, rather than "a compensation paid or to be paid." And possibly it cannot be said to prohibit them from defending claims which the Government may make against the citizen. But it is very clear that the evil which Congress sought to remedy was the exercise of Congressional influence upon clerks and the subordinates of Departments before whom these claims were pending. The spirit of this statute, if not its letter, is habitually violated. Go into the Internal Revenue Department any morning between the hours of 9 and 12, and you will see Representatives waiting in the ante-room to obtain an interview with the head of the Department respecting some controversy involving money, which has arisen between a constituent and the Government. In important controversies between the Department and great whisky or tobacco thieves, you may be sure that in a majority of cases the thief will either directly or indirectly be represented before the Department by his member of Congress.

There are, we are happy to say, many members of Congress who never engage in this disreputable business, but the constant and long-continued devotion of others to the claims of their constituents, especially in cases where undetected or unpunished fraud yields enormous profits, admits of no explanation consistent with the dignity and honor of the Representative. We could mention the names of members of Congress whose presence in the Internal Revenue Bureau may be confidently looked for at precisely nine o'clock on the morning following any large whisky or tobacco seizure in their district. These members not only press their matters upon the heads of Departments, but they may be found in the rooms of clerks to whom the papers have been referred for investigation and report. They insist that the case of *their* client shall be whitewashed. The clerk understands that a favorable report secures the friendship and future support of the member, while an adverse one will secure his hostility. To subject a mere clerk having charge of the business of the Government to such influences, and to compel him either to connive at fraud or to incur the active hostility of a member who may effect his removal, is a crime and should be punished as such.

We are satisfied that a large proportion of all the cases of fraud settled at Washington, of prosecutions prevented and investigations suppressed, may be traced directly to Congressional influence. The advocacy of such claims before the Departments is the legitimate work of claim agents and of lawyers, and Congressmen demean themselves and do a great wrong to the Government when they undertake it.

There is another abuse to which we also desire to call special attention. Some members of Congress do not hesitate to advocate and vote for measures in the success of which they have a direct pecuniary interest. In years now long gone by, we have heard of Congressmen who would not permit a claim in which they were interested to be presented to or considered by a Congress of which they were members. In times of excessive taxation it is difficult to calculate the extent to which business interests may be effected by favorable or adverse legislation; and nowadays men—honorable men—can be found who seek a seat in Congress that they may the better promote their private business.

In many instances members of Congress are not disinterested legislators, nor is their action upon particular measures guided solely by considerations for the public welfare. They do not infrequently advocate and vote for measures in which they have a direct pecuniary interest. Having the revenues of the country in their custody, they tax the people to put money in their own pockets. This is an offence akin to the crime of embezzlement, and should be so considered. Why will not Senator TRUMBULL introduce a bill declaring it to be a misdemeanor for any member of Congress to advocate or vote for any measure in which he has a direct pecuniary interest?

A Very Bad Business.

There is a pleasant prospect for Winter. Not only have we more than the average number and variety of thieves to cope with, but our chosen protectors are turning against us. If you put a man in Police uniform he has a decided advantage over the common-looking rascal, for people are very apt to repose confidence in him, and to trust life and property in his hands. This view of the case seems to have occurred to certain members of the City Police force. They have noticed that the wicked man flourishes and grows apace in this community, and decided to go into the same line of business. At the present rate we shall soon have one-half of the Police engaged in locking up the other half. In every policeman we shall see a man ready to ease us of our pocketbooks and watches. Without quoting the stock line of JUVENAL on the subject, we may safely say that this is a most inconvenient state of affairs to begin the dark nights with.

No doubt the reader has already perused the doleful narrative of GEORGE W. WELLS. If not, he can easily turn to it. It is enough to unsettle one's faith in the stability of the universe. Is everything a delusion? Surely a number of fairly-paid and carefully-picked men might reasonably be trusted to perform the duties of constables in a civilized city. The thing has been heard of before. They say they have a very tolerable force of the kind in Japan, and you may see one at work any day in the wilds of British India. What is more, a native policeman would as soon take up a white man as anybody else—so little prejudice exists in those parts on the score of race or color. But we, it seems, are never to believe in the policeman again. The light of his lantern, instead of guiding us to a haven of safety, only leads our feet into the pit. In other climes the constable is found to be prone to a certain weakness for cold mutton and the cook. It is but human, and while the policeman has nothing worse than a leg of mutton or a rabbit pie on his conscience, he may hope to find pardon. But here, he is taking to the old trade of cut-purse. GEORGE W. WELLS, citizen of Kentucky, was going home after a mild sort of carouse. Two of our worthy guardians undertook to escort him to the St. Cloud Hotel. They took him, one by each arm, and presently he distinctly felt the constable on his left put a thievish hand into his pocket and take therefrom a purse. In that purse was about $430. WELLS scarcely knew what to make of it all, but he hazarded the remark, "This must be a joke." He very soon found out it was not. The constables threatened him with vengeance if he dared to say a word, and ran off with the booty. Mr. WELLS could not have been worse off even in Kentucky.

This is only one side of the story, and we must say that we hope it will all be contradicted, for it would cause us less grief to believe that a gentleman's perceptions were a little confused after a night of revelry, than that our Police force was plentifully sprinkled with dishonest men. If Mr. WELLS' melancholy history cannot be disproved, we hardly know what comfort to offer to the public. We have heard enough to convince us that it is quite possible for thieves to be appointed on the Police. To be sure they fill much higher posts than that, in this City. But, generally speaking, we know them when we meet them. The policeman we were brought up to trust. He is the only friend we had. He, too, has been tempted from us. We do hope that it may still be possible for the Commissioners, the Superintendent, or somebody or other to help us out of this exceedingly awkward predicament. It is bad enough to run the risk of having a bullet lodged in one's vital parts "by mistake," or by some friend with whom we have had a little difference, without seeing a footpad lurking in every corner dressed as a policeman.

Is the New Judiciary Article Now in Force?

A good deal of discussion is being had throughout the State upon the question of when the new Judiciary article of the Constitution goes into effect. In the course of it a doubt has even been raised as to whether the article has been adopted at all, owing to various alleged irregularities in the mode by which its confirmation has been arrived at. We do not at present propose to discuss this latter, holding with the Rochester *Union & Advertiser* that "the people have acquiesced in all that has been done, and have voted upon and ratified the Judiciary article by a majority." But, the period at which it goes into effect is one which is open to discussion, and on the decision of which very important consequences depend. The difficulty arises in this way: The Convention which framed the new Constitution provided in the last section of the last article that it should "be in force from and including the first day of January next after its adoption by the people, except as herein and otherwise provided." They then provided by a separate resolution that the Constitution should be submitted to be voted on "at such time as the Legislature shall provide," the Constitution to be voted on as a whole, except the property-qualification clause. The Legislature, in the act submitting the Constitution to a vote, ignored this latter clause and directed that the Judiciary article should be voted on separately, and that if a majority of the votes cast were found to be in its favor, "then the Judiciary article proposed by said Convention shall be deemed to be adopted by the people, and shall be the sixth article of the Constitution of the State."

Now it has been suggested that this new article does not go into effect until the 1st of January next, because the clause of the Constitution declaring when it should be in force was applicable to each and every part of it, and "qualifies every article and every section as though it had been inserted or repeated at the end of each." This view is rather favored in one communication, which, from the signature, we take to be written by Judge COMSTOCK, and it must be confessed that the argument to sustain it is not without force. On the other hand, it is claimed that the article became a part of the Constitution of the State as soon as the result of the vote was declared, because the act of submission provides that if a majority of votes are cast in favor of it, then it "shall be" the sixth article of the Constitution.

It is clear that here is a question about which much can be said on both sides. If the Legislature had the power to direct the mode of submission,—and if they had not, then the article has never been properly submitted, and is not adopted at all,—they had as much right to separate the Judiciary article from the fifth section of the fourteenth article of the Constitution as from any other, or all others. Now, the Act of Submission is clearly enough framed, and so far as words are concerned, it does not provide for the separate submission of the Judiciary article, qualified by the fifth section of the eleventh article, but for the submission of the Judiciary article alone, and also that if a majority of votes were in favor of the article which they thus separately submitted, "then" that article "shall be the sixth article of the Constitution of the State." Whether "then" means "at that time," or "in that case," it would seem that the article must now be the sixth article of our present Constitution.

The gold panic and gold frauds of September last are to be investigated by the House Banking Committee, which owes to Congress and the people a thorough exposure of the iniquity. The inquiry instituted by the Grand Jury here ended in smoke. But there is undoubtedly a mystery to be unraveled with which only the ample powers of a Congressional Committee can satisfactorily contend. Let us see who really were implicated in the conspiracy, and the agencies through which they operated. The Committee will do good service if it reveal the whole truth.

The Special Commissioner of Revenue should devoutly pray to be delivered from his Free Trade friends. Their praise of his forthcoming report, of which, properly, they should know nothing, has an ominous look, and is well calculated to neutralize its influence upon the Administration and the Republican Party. Last evening's *Post* announces that the Free Trade League of this City has determined, substantially, to adopt the report as its own; and the friends of the League throughout the country are urged to coöperate with its Secretary in scattering the document broadcast. We hope that this announcement does Mr. WELLS and his report injustice. A Free Trade Commissioner or a Free Trade report would be worse than powerless in any effort for practical revenue reform —as Mr. KELLEY and his friends are quite aware.

Every season has its grievances, and Winter, perhaps, the largest share. Very soon, in all probability, the river ice troubles will begin. Ferry boats on our North and East Rivers will have to fight through obstacles scarcely less formidable than the packs and floes and buckles and bergs of the Arctic seas. Dwellers on this island will advise the shivering denizens or citizens of Jersey and Long Island to tempt fate no more, and, forgetful of their own slushy sorrows, to stay on this side. And all because not one ferry company possesses enterprise or common sense enough to launch an iceboat, which should be always "cutting about" and smashing around generally. One would think such an institution would even be a source of indirect profit to these companies. Very large numbers of people are, it is certain, terrified or disgusted by their experiences, and cease to live over a ferry because of this very ice nuisance. The boat suggested need not cost much, especially to individual companies, as all might join in the expense. And, then, think of the comfort!

At times General PRIM has been accused of wishing to exchange his *chapeau militaire* for a Spanish crown, and has denied the soft impeachment. Now it is said that he meditates a *coup d'état* in favor of the Boy-Duke of Genoa. Meanwhile Spain is perplexed and injured by the uncertainties of the situation. There is something lamentable and even ridiculous in all this. Either one thing or the other—a republic or a monarchy—ought to be decided upon. If the former, well and good; there are men in power by whom it could be guided. If the latter, why not have a King and not a puppet, which a crowned juvenile must inevitably be? We of the "Star Spangled" Union have a very decided opinion as to which choice would be wisest, and think that a republic in fact as well as in name is about the best institution that any bewildered people can organize. But after all, perhaps the army, and not the people, of old Spain will settle the business in their own way.

One of our City savings banks calls attention to its distribution of surplus profits among depositors. An extra bonus of one per cent. is given on money retained one year, two per cent. on that left for two years, and so on *pro rata*. We will not call this plan generous—it is just. And if one bank adopts it, others can. It should be remembered that surplus profits,—due regard being had to the solidity of the bank,—should belong to the depositors. The utmost possible liberality is also the best policy in the long run, and this valuable class of institutions would become still more popular, gaining increased strength thereby. If a savings bank claims that it "cannot afford" the bonuses allotted by another, it only admits its weakness. If it does not choose to give bonuses—well that is another matter altogether, with which competition alone can deal.

We published, yesterday, a telegram from Milwaukee, announcing that Governor FAIRCHILD and other distinguished Republicans of Wisconsin had given a banquet to Ex-Governor SALOMON, on occasion of the latter gentleman's departure to take up his residence in this City. The *Evening Mail*, in welcoming Governor SALOMON to New-York, pays a well-merited tribute to the vigor, executive ability, sound judgment and unwavering patriotism which characterized his admirable administration of the office of Governor in the trying years of 1862 and 1863, as well as to his general services rendered to the Union cause. "There are few more effective speakers anywhere," adds the *Mail*, "and none who have more influence when addressing a German audience. He will be a distinguished accession to the German Republicans of this City."

An exchange rebukes a statement lately going the rounds in reference to the inferiority of American manufactures, in the course of which it is alleged that "as American steel can be bought so much cheaper than the English, the steel must be inferior." Our contemporary thinks that this may do very well as a theory, but the fact is that the American chrome steel, so alluded to, has already challenged a public test and comparison with the English steel in thirteen different particulars to prove its superiority. There are so many American manufactures that are "dearer and worse" than those with which they compete, that it is hardly worth while to include in the list such as are both cheaper and better.

It seems that the British Government is resolved to coerce Ireland into submission. Tipperary and Londonderry, city and county, are to be "proclaimed," and the Executive is to be given authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in future, without waiting the action of Parliament. Five thousand more soldiers are to be sent to the island, making 30,000 in all, so say nothing of the armed Police. At this distance we cannot judge of the exact extent of the trouble thus to be dealt with, but there does not seem to be the terrible danger of rebellion which some English journals would have us believe. On the other hand, the London *Times* and other papers display a truculent and ferocious spirit which looks suspicious. Mr. GLADSTONE'S difficulties are greatly increased by this; and it may be for political reasons that he is hounded on toward a policy which is sadly at variance with his efforts at pacification. The demands of Irish agitators cannot possibly be acceded to,—a general distribution of the land will never be realized, at least not in our day. But the reforms foreshadowed were to convey substantial relief. It is very much to be regretted that the Government is not content or permitted to carry out its plans without being yelled into a resort to military terrorism.

Mr. BANKS must certainly look after the State of Michigan, where, according to a report in the Detroit *Post*, a lawsuit in the Wayne County Circuit Court lately involved the feudalistic theory that "to hold land implied an obligation to perform services such as only a subject could perform—when the alien dies, his estate escheats or reverts, to the State." Mr. BANKS, after his savage attack on "feudalism" in his naturalization speech of last Winter, will not be over-pleased to find such arguments used in America as those of the plaintiff in the case in question. But perhaps he will be consoled to observe that "feudalism" came off second best in the case, its pretensions being repudiated, its law of escheat rejected, and the plaintiff, who relied on it, being thrown (metaphorically) out of Court.

The Toledo *Blade*, in referring to our proposition for a general divorce law, declares its belief that the tendency of the times is toward calling upon Congress for a uniform law upon that subject. "Without being friendly to an undue increase of the powers of the Federal Government," it says, "we do think the cause of morality and social order demands a change in the direction we have indicated." The plain truth is that the spectacle of people journeying from one State to another in the hope of getting rid of marital obligations by finding some local divorce statute lax enough to suit their needs, has long been a scandal and disgrace to the country. More than that, under these conflicting jurisdictions and diverse statutes, children may be legitimate in one State who would be illegitimate in another; clergymen are puzzled and deceived in solemnizing second marriages; and the rights of inheritance and the canons of morals are alike put in peril. We believe that the tide of public opinion will soon set strongly toward a national divorce enactment, and that it only needs the bold advocacy of such a procedure by the influential Press to speedily bring it about.

Mr. VINCENT COLLYER has been looking after the Indians in Alaska, and finds them to be "of a very superior order." They have "large droves of cattle;" they "raise crops;" they "live in villages with well-constructed houses;" they are "peaceful and partial to America." All this is encouraging, and now, on our part we must try to "keep it so." When the troops first took possession of Alaska they administered a preliminary thrashing to the Indians, partly, perhaps, to "keep their hand in;" partly, perhaps, to keep themselves warm; and partly, possibly, on the principle of the district school teacher who begins with a brisk application of the rod to let his unruly savages know "who is master." The reasons alleged by our troops were, in addition that the Indians appeared with fire around the powder magazine, and that they committed sundry "atrocities." However, it is a twelvemonth since these preliminary courtesies were exchanged, and now all is quiet on the Knitchpak. The order of General THOMAS reduced Sitka to a two-company post, and Mr. COLLYER'S report gives a roseate view of Indian prospects for civilization.

President GRANT transmitted to the House of Representatives yesterday a report from Secretary FISH, giving a list of the States which have ratified the proposed Fifteenth Amendment and have officially notified the State Department. The list includes twenty-one States, the ratification by two of these (Kansas and Missouri) being declared to be defective. The list, however, does not include Alabama, although the Amendment was ratified by both Houses of its Legislature on the 18th of November. The failure of the State officers to notify the Department probably occasions its absence from the list sent to the House

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE LATE MR. PEABODY.

Removal of the Remains on Board the Monarch—An Interesting Ceremony.

London, Dec. 13.—The reception of the remains of the late George Peabody on board the iron-clad *Monarch* took place on Saturday. Although it was intended that the proceedings should be privately conducted, they were attended by an interesting demonstration of respect. The remains were accompanied to the place of embarkation by Sir Curtis Lampson, Charles Reade, Minister Motley, J. S. Morgan and H. Somerby. They were received at the dock by the municipal authorities of Portsmouth, and the officers and marines of Her Majesty's ship *Monarch*, and of the United States ship *Plymouth*. Her Majesty's ship *Duke of Wellington* fired minute guns during the embarkation. The ships in the harbor displayed their flags at half mast, and dipped their ensigns as the *Monarch* steamed out. On the arrival of the coffin on board the *Monarch*, Mr. Motley addressed Captain Commerell, Commander of the ship, as follows:

"Sir: The President of the United States, having been informed of the death of the great philanthropist, the lamented Mr. Peabody, at once ordered a ship from the European Squadron of the United States to proceed to this country, in order to convey his remains to America. Simultaneously Her Majesty, the Queen, being apprised of the sad event, gave orders that one of Her Majesty's ships should be appointed to perform the same office. This double honor from the heads of two great nations to a simple American citizen was, like his bounty to the poor of both nations, quite unprecedented. The President has yielded most cordially to the wish of the Queen, and the remains of Mr. Peabody are now to be conveyed across the Atlantic in the British vessel to his native country, to be buried with his kindred, while the American national vessel will accompany her as consort on the voyage. All that was mortal, therefore, of our lamented friend was taken this morning from Westminster Abbey, where very rarely before in history did a foreigner of any nation find sepulchre, whether temporarily or permanently, and has been brought to this port. As Minister of the Republic at the Court of Her Majesty, I have been requested by the relative and executors of Mr. Peabody, who are now present, to confide these, his revered remains, to your keeping. This duty I have now the honor of fulfilling."

Captain Commerell replied as follows:

"Mr. Motley: I accept this sacred trust, Sir, in the same spirit in which you have confided it to my care; and I assure you that these remains shall be cared for and guarded by me and those around me with jealous interest, as sacred relics of one whose memory will ever be held dear by the people of my country."

The Will of Mr. Peabody—A Bequest to London Charities.

London, Dec. 13.—Mr. Peabody's will has not yet been probated. Its contents are substantially as follows: Of his property in England, under £400,000, he gives £5,000 to each of his executors; £15,000 to London charity, payable in three years; and a few small legacies to individuals; the balance is divided among his relations in America. George Peabody Russell and two other nephews are appointed trustees and made residuary legatees, and are empowered to settle all the property in America, which is estimated at between $750,000 and $1,000,000.

Tributes from French Exiles.

London, Dec. 13.—Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc have written hither warm eulogies on the late George Peabody.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Appointment of Committees—Over a Thousand Members in the Council.

Rome, Dec. 13.—The Council meets to-morrow simply for the purpose of attending to some details of organization. The Committees on Faith, Discipline, Orders and Eastern Affairs are to be formed. These committees will comprise in all eighty-six members, who are to be appointed by vote of the Council.

The official list of persons entitled to attend the Council is published. It contains the names of 55 Cardinals, 11 Patriarchs, 927 Archbishops, Bishops and Abbots, 22 Mitred Abbots, and 29 Generals of Religious Orders.

EUROPE.

Opening of the Austrian Reichsrath—French Finances—Political Agitation in Portugal—Spanish Rejoicing over the Release of the Gunboats.

Vienna, Dec. 13.—The Emperor Francis Joseph opened the Reichsrath to-day with a speech from the throne. He favored a conciliatory course in dealing with the Dalmatian insurrection; dwelt upon the peaceful appearance of European affairs with satisfaction; and declared that the Austrian Empire was in excellent relations with the foreign Powers, even on a point which had momentarily caused some trouble. Referring to internal affairs, the Emperor announced that important concessions were to be made to the different nationalities. Modifications of the Constitution would be necessary, but must be made in accordance with its spirit. He closed by promising that the autonomy of the Provinces would be respected as long as it was compatible with the maintenance of the unity and power of the Empire.

Paris, Dec. 13.—The annual report of M. Magne, the Minister of the Finances, has just been published. He says the deficits in the budgets of 1868, 1869 and 1877 will be met with the surplus. The budget for 1870 will suffice without counting on any increase in the revenues. Altogether, the condition of the national finances is satisfactory.... Dispatches from Lisbon report that much political agitation exists in Portugal. A military movement has been commenced by the Duke of Saldahna, which is assuming large and threatening proportions. The breach between the King and the Duke is daily widening. The resignation of the present Ministry is momentarily expected, and as soon as it takes place the King will immediately appoint another and will resist the influence of the Duke of Saldahna. Disorders are reported in Oporto.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—There is great rejoicing here over the news, just received by Atlantic Cable from New-York, of the unconditional release of the Spanish gunboats in course of construction there.

Trial of Overend and Others—The Chinese Treaty.

London, Dec. 13.—The trial of Messrs. Overend, Gurney and others began at Guildhall this morning. Mr. Keneally, Q. C., opened for the prosecution. Chief Justice Cockburn presides.... News has been received from Pekin that the treaty between Great Britain and China, negotiated by the Burlingame Embassy, has been ratified and signed by the Chinese Government.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The City in the Hands of a Ring—A Disgraceful Fight Between Supervisors—A Vigilance Committee.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 13.—The first meeting of the new Board of Supervisors developed the fact that a Ring existed as strong as ever, the members of which, after a stormy session, succeeded in securing all the principal committees. On Saturday night Supervisors Canevan and McCarthy met at the Occidental Hotel, when the former called the latter to account for language used in the session of the Board of Supervisors. The matter ended with a disgraceful fight, in which Canevan was considerably injured. A portion of the city Press urge the formation of a Vigilance Committee as the only means of breaking up the political Rings. The *Alta California* says: "We are fast drifting back toward 1856. Any attempt of the Legislature, if made in good faith, to reorganize our local governments, will be hailed with satisfaction. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, entitled "An act to establish and maintain a Police force for the protection and regulation of society among the Mongolian residents of this State, and prevent [illegible] The bill [illegible] an annual expense of [illegible] to be collected from the Chinese, and is pronounced a scheme for robbery and persecution; and deemed unconstitutional.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Allies Still Pressing Upon Lopez—Capture of Several Strongholds.

Lisbon, Dec. 13.—The regular mail steamer between this port and Rio de Janeiro arrived here to-day, bringing dates from the latter city to the 22d of November. The war news is very important. The Allied Army, under the command of the Prince D'Eu, had moved upon and captured, one after another, Paguaty, Curuguaty, and other strongholds of the Paraguayans, killing, wounding and taking prisoners nearly 400 of the enemy, and capturing a large amount of war material. Over 900 families were restored to their liberties and homes by these actions. At the last accounts the Allies were marching on Iguaterny, the last outpost of President Lopez.

THE EAST.

The Boston Election—The City Council Republican—Other Elections.

Boston, Dec. 13.—The following is the vote of Boston to-day for Mayor: Shurtleff, 11,298; Baldwin, Democrat, 4,197; Chase, Labor Reform, 197; Johnson, Temperance, 312; majority for Shurtleff, 6,587. The City Council will be largely Republican.... Edwin Walden, Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor of Lynn to-day.... Wm. H. Kent, the Anti-Annexation-to-Boston candidate, was elected Mayor of Charlestown to-day by a few hundred majority.... Robert Couch, Republican, was elected Mayor of Newburyport to-day.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 13.—Mayor Blake, Republican, was reëlected to-day by a large majority.

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 13.—The city election passed off very quietly. J. B. Folsom, the present incumbent, was the only candidate for Mayor. The vote will be very light.

Boston, Dec. 13.—Thomas L. White, Edward Healy and Thos. Branning were arraigned in the Supreme Court to-day on charges of murder. Each pleaded not guilty. White is held for shooting the wife of Dr. Hobbs. The other two are held for killing their own wives.

Billiards—Daniels and Foster in Boston.

Boston, Dec. 13.—E. Daniels, champion of Massachusetts, and Melvin Foster, played two games of billiards this evening. The first was a French carom game of 150 points, and was won by Daniels, the score being 150 to 144. The second was a game of 750 points on a carom table and was won by Foster; score 780 to 643. Foster's highest run was 426 and Daniels' highest run 102.

THE SOUTH.

The Election in Texas—Returns from Eighty-Seven Counties—The Kentucky Senatorship—Reported Murder of a Revenue Officer in Florida.

New-Orleans, Dec. 13.—A special dispatch from Houston, Texas, says: "Returns from eighty-seven counties received show that Hamilton's (Conservative) majority in forty-five counties is 9,970. Davis' (Radical) majority in forty-two counties is 12,332. Davis, in thirty-five counties, is 72 ahead. There are forty counties to be heard from. The registered white vote is 16,454; the registered colored vote, 9,233. Davis leads the colored registered vote by one-sixth. The Legislature, as it now stands, is: Senate—Conservative, 13; Radical, 12. House—Conservative, 41; Radical, 31. The vote for Governor is still doubtful, but, with that exception, the entire Radical ticket is elected. Hamilton's friends claim his election for Governor by 2,000. Armstrong and Conners, Conservatives, are believed to have been elected to Congress."

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13.—The election for United States Senator will take place at Frankfort to-morrow. It is reported that Mr. McCreery, the present incumbent, will surely be returned, probably on the first ballot.

Washington, Dec. 12.—An official letter to Commissioner Delano, from Tallahassee, Fla., dated the 8th inst., says: "A rumor is circulating that Assistant Assessor Tome, of Marriana, Jackson County, was murdered on the night of Dec. 4, while on his way from Marriana to Apalachicola.

Tennessee Legislature—Railroad Bonds Issued.

Nashville, Dec. 13.—The House bill to repeal the law organizing a State Guard passed the Senate to-day on a third reading. Mr. Fletcher, Secretary of State, reported to the House to-day that since the 7th he had issued State bonds to railroads as follows: Tennessee Pacific, $835,000; home railroads, $10,000; Southwestern, $31,000. A bill passed the House to-day, on a first reading, to protect the credit of the State. It provides for the issuing of bonds to pay the interest now due and accruing on the 1st of January, 1870, and giving said bonds priority of payment. It also provides for the payment in part of the State tax in notes of the Bank of Tennessee.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill was taken up in the House yesterday, and debated till adjournment. Several amendments calculated to defeat the bill were voted down.

The Alabama Legislature—A Negro on Social Equality.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 13.—The Senate consumed the morning discussing bills allowing negroes equal privileges in railroad cars, steamships, &c. An amendment was offered to provide equal separate accommodations. Mr. Royal, the only colored Senator, favored the amendment, and said the sensible negroes did not ask social equality, and denounced the bill as a piece of demagogism. The bill was postponed. The Mobile Car bill was also postponed, after an amendment to provide separate accommodations was voted down. In the House, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to report a bill to abolish all lotteries. During the debate on this bill, bribery was much talked of. The Legislature has been in session thirty days, at an expense of over $40,000, and only eight bills have been presented to the Governor for approval.

The Grand Lodge of Masons—Sessions in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 13.—The Grand Lodge of Masons commenced its session to-night. Two hundred and eleven representatives were present from 233 lodges, and commissioners from West Virginia, Louisiana and Ireland. The question of admitting lodges composed exclusively of colored alleged Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia will be reconsidered.

FIRES.

Mills Burned in Cincinnati—Store Destroyed in Buffalo.

Cincinnati, Dec. 13.—A fire broke out in the blind factory of Messrs. Niles, Longhead & Co. last night. The building is a total loss. One hundred thousand feet of lumber adjoining were burned to ashes. The value of the building, stock, machinery and lumber was $35,000. Insurance $25,000 in home companies. The foreign companies holding risks on the mills, are the Franklin, of Wheeling, $1,925; Independence, of Boston, $1,500; National, of Boston, $1,500; Etna, of Hartford, $2,200; total, $7,125.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13.—The buildings at Berry's shipyard were destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $16,000 to $18,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A fire occurred last night in the brick building No. 258 Main-street, owned by C. J. Hamlin, and occupied by P. C. Ahern's dry goods store and a cloak establishment. The building was badly damaged, and the stock, amounting to $20,000, destroyed. The stocks of Charles Mary, clothier, and Knight's photographic gallery, in an adjoining house, were badly damaged by water. Mr. Ahern was partly insured. Mary's and Knight's losses are covered by insurance.

The New-York Drawback Frauds—Judge Coursol's Power to Hear the Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Montreal, Canada, Dec. 13.—Judge Coursol decided this morning that he had power to [illegible] case of Ch[illegible] although he was arrested in Ontario. The [illegible] to-morrow.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Wheeling, West Va., Dec. 13.—A boy named McGaverne was terribly beaten and stabbed on Saturday night, by two ruffians named Gervin and Hicks, and was left in an almost lifeless condition on a cellar door. No cause is assigned for the assault.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Yesterday afternoon Dr. Hermann Rausch, one of the city physicians, was drowned in Irondequoit Bay, by the overturning of a boat in which he was sailing.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 13.—Heber Paul, aged 7 years, a son of Rev. Mr. Paul, rector of St. Philip's Church at Crompton, was drowned on Saturday afternoon, by breaking through the ice.

Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A man named Dennison was shot here last night by a policeman who was arresting him, and locked up in a cell alone and without medical care. This morning he was found dead. The circumstances show it to have been a barbarous and inhuman affair.

Boston, Dec. 13.—The Howland will case, at New-Bedford, is about to be settled, after four years of litigation, by a dismissal of the suit of Mrs. Hetty H. Green, and a compromise as to the costs.... The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, due Jan. 1, will be payable in gold at the office in this city on and after that date.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The report of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for the year ending June 30, 1869, shows the earnings to be $5,097,367, the operating expenses $3,459,298, leaving a balance of $1,638,069.

Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, Dec. 13.—Governor Campbell, on Friday last, the 10th inst., approved the Female Suffrage bill. A company is forming here of 100 men to explore the Big Horn country to prospect for gold and other minerals.

Chester, Penn., Dec. 13.—Miss Mattie Irwin and Herman Cochran, while skating on a pond in a grave-yard here, on Saturday, broke through the ice and drowned.

Nashville, Dec. 13.—George W. Harris, known as "Sut Lovegood," a humorous writer, died near Knoxville to-day of apoplexy.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—Frank Medina, proprietor of a country store in San Joaquin County, near the City of Stockton, and four other men, were murdered on the night of Dec. 9. The bodies, bound and gagged, were found next morning near the store. The object of the murderers was robbery. A few nights ago in the same neighborhood, another store was robbed and burned and the bodies of two men found in the river near at hand. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of either of the murders.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The engine attached to a wood train on the Little Miami Railroad blew up, and rolled down an embankment, near Columbus, this afternoon. A brakeman was fatally injured, and the engineer and fireman slightly.

Mr. Burlingame's Mission in Europe.

From the Boston Journal.

Washington, D. C., Sunday, Dec. 12, 1869.

Letters received here from well-informed persons abroad show that Mr. Burlingame has been triumphantly successful in his negotiations with the European Powers. His great struggle was in England, where an established policy had to be abandoned by Her Majesty's Ministers to meet his views.

Mr. Burlingame's argument with Lord Clarendon was: First, a policy of consideration; second, to deal with central Governments and not with local authorities; and third, to use force in such a way only as to protect life and property immediately assailed. These safe, the question becomes diplomatic, to be referred first to Pekin, and, before war shall ensue, to the home Government.

Instructions were sent from the British Foreign Office to China embodying the above three points. Of course the Englishmen in China were furious. They felt exactly as the slaveholders did when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Mr. Lincoln, and they were more bitter than they had been against the treaty with the United States. That treaty, it will be remembered, was assailed by them with a vehemence unparalleled, and they were joined, it is said, by the few citizens of the United States in the Celestial Empire, headed by our then Minister, Mr. J. Ross Browne. It was the old fight over again between freedom and slavery. The pride of race—the caprice of interest on one side, and a wronged and peaceful people on the other. Of the 8,000 foreigners in China, 7,000 are English. These people have heretofore held the position of directors or masters of the Chinese, or rather of a desire to be. They have had gunboats and officials to support their pretensions, and their wealthy merchants have "dined and wined" all newcomers so liberally as to secure their allegiance, patterning after the old dispensation of "Southern hospitality" at Washington.

The treaty negotiated by Mr. Burlingame with the United States is a check to these aggressive pretensions. It is a broad recognition on the part of the United States of the right of the Chinese to the complete jurisdiction of their own affairs and to be treated exactly like other independent nations. More than that, it gives protection to the Chinese now in California and to countless thousands more who will spread their peaceful industry over our country. The Burlingame treaty with the United States was the first formal recognition of the rights of a Chinaman at home and abroad, and that treaty, coupled with the more recent action of the British Government, is a check to aggressive action in China. It is for that, and because it does not let the English and other foreign merchants in China make money without hindrance, that it has been assailed by them, and by their petted guest, Mr. Browne. They assert that the Chinese, being heathen, need protection, and they wish that protection to be exercised for their benefit.

In France the missionary question presented itself. Just as the French Ministry and Mr. Burlingame had reached an accord on the basis of action in the United States and England, news was received of the rumored murders of French missionaries in China, and negotiations were suspended. At length it was ascertained that the news had been exaggerated, and an understanding was arrived at that France would not only be considerate to the Chinese but that she would send agents to China to execute her will.

In Sweden, Denmark and Holland Mr. Burlingame has been equally successful, and the two last named Powers will soon send Ministers to China, who will coöperate with those from the United States, Great Britain and France in carrying out the new relations between China and the great Christian Powers. In short, Mr. Burlingame's mission has thus far been a success, fully appreciated and confirmed by the Chinese Government, and destined to exert an important influence henceforth.

Union Republican General Committee.

The Union Republican General Committee met at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway last evening, Mr. John R. Gridley in the chair. The Finance Committee reported favorably on the annual report of Ira O. Miller, Treasurer, which was unanimously accepted and ordered to be placed on file. The report shows the receipts of the Committee, during the past year, to have amounted to $21,418 50, the expenditures to $21,060 64, leaving a balance in the treasury of $357 86. Among the contributions during the year was $500 from Thomas W. Clerke. The great expenditures amounted to about $8,000, and for printing, advertising and hall rent to about $8,000 more.

The President, two Vice-Presidents, the two Secretaries, Treasurer and President of the Finance Committee were appointed custodians of the property of the Committee. Votes of thanks were tendered to the officers, and the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

The Finance Committee, when in session, also passed a vote of thanks to the Treasurer for the manner in which he performed his duties.

Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

A special meeting of the Republican Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District was held at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street last evening, and arrangements were made for a general enrollment of the Republicans of the district on the evenings of the 15th and 16th inst., and it was resolved to issue circulars for that purpose. Mr. Jesse Fonda presided at the meeting, and Mr. Robeson was appointed a Committee to attend to the publication of circulars.

The Newark Murder—Whereabouts of Schumm.

Leonhardt Schumm, the alleged murderer of Conrad Stahl, of Newark, was traced last week to a brewery near Trenton, where he applied for employment. He was seen and conversed with by a German who knew him. On the same day he left there and went to Philadelphia. The Police of that city were notified, but they have thus far failed to secure him.

Memorial to Elliott, the Artist.

The following circular explains itself. The model for the work in question being made from sittings taken from life, and casts after death, is now on exhibition at Goupil's Gallery, where a subscription list is open:

The undersigned, personal friends and admirers of the genius of the late Charles L. Elliott, desirous of making a deserved and permanent tribute to his memory, recommend that a commission be given to Mr. C. Calverley, to execute in marble, life size, his excellent bust, which—as a fine work of art and a perfect likeness—we regard a worthy memorial to the great portrait painter; and that it be presented to the National Academy of Design, of which he was a member and an illustrious contributor to its galleries for over twenty-five years.

Edwin D. Morgan, Erastus D. Palmer, John E. Williams, Jervis McEntee, Fletcher Harper, [illegible] Samuel P. Avery, Secretary, No. [illegible] Fifth-avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"DORA BELLA," &C., AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Wood's Museum was last night the scene of a crowded house and of much excitement. The attractions may be said to have been three-fold, and to have consisted of the Blondes, the Wild Animals and the Stone Man. With the first our public are already tolerably acquainted, and we need only say that, so far as we are enabled to give an opinion, their charms have suffered no diminution. They are as bright and piquant as ever, and detract no more than ever from the fascinations of their performance by any needless reserve. Coyness is certainly not among their failings, if indeed gallantry will permit us to insinuate that they have any. Last night they were especially generous of all the beauties which poets and essayists have sung and blazoned until the Metropolis has grown familiar to their praise as to household words. Their admirers gathered on the occasion in great force, and the stage became at one time quite a parterre of flowers, so many were the tributes that appreciation forced upon modest worth. The play of the evening was a new one—or rather an old one made over. It is now called "Dora Bella," but was formerly not unknown to us as Planché's "Fair One with the Golden Locks." The fable and situations are much the same in both pieces, but the text and music are altered in the new extravaganza and neither to much advantage. Nevertheless Miss Lisa Weber and Miss Ada Harland and Miss Lizzie Wilmore and Miss Lillie Hall disported themselves with so much *verve* and gay audacity, and exhibited such a wealth of self-possession, and sang and danced so very much as if they enjoyed it better than anything else in the world, that the audience were quite captivated, as indeed they had a right to be, and laid themselves with uproarious alacrity, at the feet of their lovely enslavers. The burlesque was well dressed, and in all respects neatly and cleverly done, and will doubtless be an attraction for some time to come. We take occasion to say a word for the wild animals at Wood's. They are, to begin with, the best behaved creatures, of their various kinds, we ever saw. The collection is numerous and well chosen, including fine specimens of the lion, elephant, rhinoceros, bear, tiger, leopard puma, wild cat, apes and others of the Simian tribe, the ostrich, and many additional curiosities in natural history. This part of the Museum is well worth seeing, and is perhaps as complete in its way as any collection to be seen in the country.

THE "STONE MAN."

The effigy, which has been variously bruited as the "Onondaga Giant" and the "Stone Man of Cardiff," can now be dimly seen at Wood's Museum—and also at other places about the country. The arrangements that surround the statue at Wood's are admirably calculated to excite suspicion. Placed in a room by himself, in a feeble light, surrounded by black drapery, forbidden to all inquisitive touch, and defended by a railing, the "Giant" at once defies scrutiny, and betrays his incapacity to bear it. This implicit confession was hardly necessary, for circumstances had already pretty clearly shown that this pseudo antiquity, whether as graven image or petrified man, was to be added to the long list of humbugs whereby ingenious showmen have filled their pockets, and rendered the American public ridiculous.

The original statue is said to be of gypsum, and to represent a man lying down, of rather more than ten feet in length and three in breadth across the shoulders. Whether the figure at Wood's is the original statue or an imitation of it we know not, nor is it of much consequence. The one, for all practical purposes, is as good and as bad as the other. That at Wood's, while poor enough as a work of art and defective in certain points of relative proportion, is at all events enough like a colossal man to show that it was meant for one. Its features are regular but totally unsuggestive of any plausible aboriginal type. Part of the figure—the left arm, more especially—has been worn away, and we are invited to suppose this to have resulted from the attrition of water during successive centuries. Perhaps it was—before the man was made. We are, in fact, assured that several geologists of repute distinctly affirm that the water marks must have existed before the statue was carved. This hypothesis, however, manifestly does not imply any deception in the matter, except in so far as the object is absurdly represented to be a petrifaction. Dismissing this latter theory, there appears no insurmountable reason why either Indians or Jesuits might not have constructed a huge statue. Such things have not been uncommon in history. Of the 3,000 sculptured figures possessed by Rhodes in the time of Pliny, 100 were of colossal size. In Peru, Central America and Mexico, such creations existed, and if less frequent in the northerly parts of the New World, we are not bound to suppose them altogether unknown there. The Dakotas worshipped large stones, identifying them with their ancestors, a fact long ago attested by Schoolcraft. The Iroquois also made fetishes of stones, as we know by other authorities. It is not irrational to suppose that, finding a block of favorable size and proportions, the idea might have struck medicine-men or others, that a big God might judiciously be created to do duty in place of a host of little ones. That the Jesuit missionaries should have made such a thing is less credible. Coming as they did to convert the savages, it is decidedly unlikely that they should have manufactured an almost indestructible object which would suggest and encourage idolatry. Of the two, then, we should say it was more probable that the stone man had an Indian than a Jesuitical origin.

It is still more probable, however, that he had neither the one nor the other. Either supposition is in its degree only less incredible than the petrifaction theory which, unless the "Giant" is Frankenstein's Monster, is totally incompatible with either plausible romance or scientific reality. On the other hand, all that we and the public know about the bringing of "this monstrous birth to the world's light," together with the silent testimony of the Man himself, makes the chance about a million to one that his origin must be credited, not to dusky centuries gone by, but to the years 1868-9. This being the case, it is to be regretted that as a work of art he is not rather better. If, however, he is not more symmetrical than the What Is It, the Mermaid and the Cynocephalus, he has at least the consolation of being very much bigger. Even the Magnus Apollo of the showman's art himself never devised anything of more Brobdignagian proportions; and perhaps, if the whole truth were known, it might appear that the Stone Giant is, after all, the culminating product of Mr. Barnum's own unsurpassed genius.

ERNESTINE AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The remarkably neat little drama of "Ernestine" was so well acted at Wallack's last night as to send away a numerous audience in a state of manifest delight. It is rare, even at this exceptional theatre, that a piece is so unexceptionably performed in every particular. A representation so symmetrical and harmonious that even the most hypercritical can find in it hardly a chance to hint at the possibility of improvement, affords a proper occasion for congratulation. We have seldom seen Mr. Lester Wallack to better advantage. His acting was pervaded by great nicety and finish, and there were strokes in it, simple and unaffected as was the performance as a whole, that nearly approached high art. Miss Madeline Henriques played the heroine exquisitely, and, it is superfluous to say, looked and dressed it to perfection. Mr. John Gilbert was exceedingly enjoyable in a part which suited him to a charm. Miss Effie Germon was sparkling and mirth-provoking to a degree, and the remaining characters were sustained in a manner to elicit the approbation of the public. It is no hyperbole to say that the performance, as a whole, came very near to perfection. To-night, "The Captain of the Watch" and "Woodcock's Little Game," a bill which was rapturously approved when presented last week, is to be repeated. Those who wish to enjoy a varied and excellent evening's [illegible] will not be disappointed if they visit Wallack's to-morrow evening.

MR. HACKETT AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" have succeeded at Booth's, "Henry IV.," and the nightly rehearsal of their story, from last evening's promise, will prove sufficiently amusing to make one bear patiently with the delays in the production of "Hamlet." If Mr. Hackett's personation of *Falstaff* in "The Merry Wives" be thought (on account of the very nature of the character) a less worthy subject for critical admiration than his performance in "Henry IV.," it is one the merits of which are much more easily appreciable. The mere force of circumstances, indeed, would cause a mediocre rendering of *Sir John* to be comical at least, and proportionally agreeable. But it is needless to say of acting so thoroughly known as Mr. Hackett's, that it could stand upon its sole qualities for consideration and effect. Mr. Hackett was in the happiest of moods last night, and never acted with greater spirit. He had more efficient support than in "Henry IV.," so the representation was altogether pleasant. Mr. W. E. Sheridan, though somewhat sombre, acted *Ford* with ease and impressiveness. Mr. Theodore Hamilton was a manly *George Page*. The imbecility of *Abraham Slender* had a droll, though a rather monotonous, representative in Mr. Chas. Norris. Miss Fanny Morant was *Mrs. Ford*, and the other parts were filled by Mr. A. W. Fenno, who was *Dr. Caius*, by Mr. Thomas J. Hind, (as *Sir Hugh Evans*,) by Mr. D. W. Waller, who was hardly more melodramatic as *Pistol* than in more serious *rôles*, and by Messrs. Decker, Pitou, Rosene, Peters and Mrs. Lizzie C. Winter. The setting of the drama was appropriate as usual; and the execution of the overture to Nicolai's opera of "The Merry Wives" as a prelude to the entertainment, offered fresh proof of the attention the management of the house gives to details too often disregarded elsewhere.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

A rather unsatisfactory performance of "Don Cæsar de Bazan" was given at the Fifth-avenue Theatre last evening. There was no close acquaintance with the text of the comedy on the part of some of the artists, and an indisposition of Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau caused the hasty assumption of *Maritana* by Miss Ethel, who is a very charming actress, but one hardly fitted to the character. So we prefer reverting to the entertainment, in which Mr. E. L. Davenport figurred as *Don Cæsar*, hereafter. A new farce, called "A Poor Goose," was acted after the play, and afforded a half hour of general, though not very rational, amusement.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. W. H. Lingard, who is responsible for the addition to the music of this country of "Captain Jinks" entered, with a full company of comedians, upon a brief term of occupancy of the Grand Opera House, last evening. Mr. Lingard sang his familiar songs. Miss Alice Dunning aided in the burlesque of "Pluto," and the comedy of "All that Glitters is not Gold" was played. The performance gave pleasure to a very numerous audience, and will be repeated until further notice.

MR. HOWS' HUMOROUS LECTURE.

Dodworth Hall was filled last evening, by an audience of a most respectable character, assembled to listen to Mr. George W. Hows' lecture on "Peter's Ambition." Mr. Hows, whose merits as a *littérateur* have long been recognized, brings to the lecture room an expressive face, a sonorous voice and a rare faculty of quickly establishing a close sympathy with his hearers. His reading of the story of "Peter's Ambition"—he would be an actor!—afforded hearty amusement last evening, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

The Railroad Quarrels—The Recent Encounter in a Rochester Hotel.

We have received from Mr. W. J. A. Fuller a letter in which he says that the account of the difficulty in the dining room of the Osborn House, at Rochester, on Wednesday evening last, given in the Rochester *Union* and copied into the Times, was very unjust to Mr. Thomas G. Shearman. Mr. Fuller says that Mr. Shearman and himself had been examined as witnesses in the Susquehanna Railroad trial, and that on his return with his wife to the hotel he was roughly accosted by Mr. John W. Van Valkenburgh, whom he had never met before, and asked to drink, at the same time being told that he "was a good swearer," &c. Without answering, he says, he freed himself from his grasp, tearing his coat in doing so. Subsequently, he entered the dining room with his wife and other ladies, and soon after, Mr. Van Valkenburgh and two friends, engineers on the road, came in and took seats on the opposite side of the table. Mr. Fuller alleges that he was at once assailed by insulting and profane language; that the ladies with him were grossly insulted, by words and gestures, and that subsequently, when Mr. Shearman came in, the same were continued, without provocation and without a word of reply, until finally forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and Mr. Shearman, in a fit of righteous indignation, seized a pitcher of water and dashed it into Mr. Van Valkenburgh's face. Mr. Fuller continues: "A scene of great consternation ensued. Some of the ladies rushed shrieking from the room. One of these engineers of Ramsey's grabbed Mr. Shearman by the hair and dragged him to the floor, and I grasped with one hand the bully's uplifted arm, just in time to save my friend from the blow, while with the other hand I was fortunate enough to prevent Van Valkenburgh from striking him with a chair with a force that might have been fatal. Hon. Walter S. Church was in the *melée* almost instantly, and with his help the ruffians were ejected from the room. Not a man, woman or child in the room but cried shame on Van Valkenburgh, and expressed the warmest sympathy with Mr. Shearman, who remained and finished his tea in quiet.

Mr. Fuller also says that the particulars in relation to the serving of a subpœna upon him by mistake for Mr. Shearman were incorrectly given, and also that in his opinion the only object of the subpœna was to detain Mr. Shearman in Rochester, and thus to prevent him from appearing the next day at Delhi to argue the motion to dissolve Judge Murray's injunction in the suit of Ramsey against Fisk, Gould and Lane.

Preparatory Medication.

The human system, the most delicate and sensitive of all created things, should be duly prepared to meet the shock occasioned by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Even the solid metals contract and expand under cold and heat—so that if man were composed of iron, instead of frail tissues and fibres, circulating fluids and brittle osseous matter, his frame would not be proof against the vicissitudes of climate. As it is, it behooves every one, especially the feeble, to fortify the frail tenement of mortality against the inclemency of the present season. A wholesome, strength-supplying vegetable tonic and alterative is the preparatory medicine required, and among medicinal agents of this character, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stand supreme. In a successful career of nearly a quarter of a century, the preparation has never been equaled or approached, and its sales are now larger than those of any half dozen articles, purporting to belong to the same class, that has ever been advertised in this country. As a remedy and preventive of dyspepsia, and all its complications, it may be said to have lived down competition and to be the standard specific of the Western Hemisphere. A course of this genial restorative at the commencement of Winter is the surest safeguard against all the complaints which are caused or aggravated by exposure to cold.—*Advertisement.*

I Have a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine that has been in constant use for about fifteen years; not only for the family, but as a means of gaining a living. During the war I used it to make cavalry pants, and since then for dressmaking and fine sewing. It is as good to-day as when it was bought, and I would not part with it on any consideration.

Port Chester, N. Y. G. A. Mosier.

Cheer that toiling woman by presenting her a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine from No. 625 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

In view of the deception practiced by dealers in worthless Oroide and other spurious imitation watches, buyers of genuine American Watches should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.—*Advertisement.*

Holiday Presents for Families.

What more sensible gift can be given than a five gallon can of Pratt's "Astral" Oil. It will not explode, gives a better light than gas, and is much cheaper. Oil House of Charles Pratt, No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Liebig's Extract of Meat.—None genuine without Baron Liebig's signature on every jar. The right thing for invalids and family use.

J. Milhau's Sons, No. 183 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at Fuller & Co.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. Bynner & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

Card to the Public.

Dec. 14.

The fire on Sunday destroyed a portion of our works. The foundry, blacksmith shop and engine remain uninjured. We will resume work to-day, and are ready to execute any orders in our line.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE B. JACKSON, BURNET & CO.,
Excelsior Iron Works,
Foot of 14th-st., East River.

—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: Disquieting State of Ireland; Revival of Fenianism and Sedition; What is said About the Ecumenical Council; Another Meeting in Regard to the Colonies; Latest News in Regard to the Suez Canal; The Press on the President's Message and the *Alabama* Claims.

FRANCE: The Emperor's Speech; The Rochefort Incidents; Press Comments; A Stormy Scene in the Chambers; The Yellow Book.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL: Prospects for the Election of the Duke of Genoa as King of Spain; Fears of a Rebellion in Portugal.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL: The Pope's Allocution; Temporary Adjournment of the Council.

MEXICO: Reception of Mr. Seward; The Speeches; Insurrections and Earthquakes; Progress of the Revolt.

General Topics.

THE WHITE PINE REGION: Report of the Military Exploration; Party Sent out by General Ord; Character of the Country; Mining and Mines.

WINTER FASHIONS: Proper Out-door Costumes; Bonnets for the Street, Opera and Theatre.

MISCELLANEOUS: Terrible Fire in Galveston, Texas—200 Buildings Destroyed; Total Coinage by the United States Mints; Exhumation of a Megatherium in Ohio; Statistics of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Trade; Petroleum as Fuel; Scientific Notes; Religious Items; A Chinese Funeral in San Francisco; Railroad Enterprises; The Case of Dr. Schoeppe; The Case of the Cuban Gunboats; Making Cigars by Machinery; Yale College.

Political.

Proceedings of Congress; Women's Rights in New-Jersey; The Elections in Texas; Proceedings in the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures; The Fifteenth Amendment in Ohio; The Municipal Election in Georgia; Meeting of the Legislature.

Local News.

OUR NEWSBOYS: How and Where They Live; Vicissitudes of Their Lives; Work of the Children's Aid Society.

FORTUNE TELLING: The Black Art as Practiced in This City; The Practitioners and Their Victims; Means by which the Credulous are Duped.

MISCELLANEOUS: The Spanish Flotilla; The Westchester County Defalcation; The Fenian Funds; Departure of Père Hyacinthe; Meeting of Tennessee Bondholders; More Erie Suits; A Letter from Henry Ward Beecher on the McFarland Case.

Agricultural.

The Way to Blanket Horses; The Apple Crop of Western New-York; Fish Culture; The Best Deodorizer; A Plow Guide; Agriculture in Georgia; The Next Georgia State Fair; The Cotton Crop.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation; and after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

Gifts for the Holidays.

The undersigned, agents for the celebrated BOREL & COURVOISIER nickel straight line and equilibrium escapement lever watches, have been instructed to close out the balance of their stock of gold and silver watches at WHOLESALE PRICES,

DURING THE HOLIDAYS ONLY.

All watches warranted by special certificate.

QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

Holiday Presents.

Save money in buying Chromos by going up stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Frames.

A Great Offer.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let and rent; money applied if purchased.

What Physicians Say: "From careful observation of the effect produced by HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, we unhesitatingly affirm this preparation to be superior to any other in use for the purpose of allaying debility and adding strength to the exhausted patient."

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Waltham Watches for Holiday Presents.—We have the largest assortment in the country, and our prices are the lowest. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

DEMAREST—JACOBUS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, at Boonton, N. J., by Rev. G. Henry Mandeville, assisted by Rev. A. B. Durand, Jas. G. Demarest, of Newark, N. J., to Sarah J. Jacobus, of the former place.

GREGORY—MAYER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. S. R. Ely, of Roslyn, L. I., Chas. B. Gregory to Miss Carrie P. Mayer, of this City. No cards.

JENNINGS—CURRIE.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, at Newburg, N. Y., by Rev. G. Henry Mandeville, assisted by Rev. J. Forsyth, D. D., John L. Jennings to Isabel C. Currie.

PIERSON—RHODES.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, in Providence, by Professor Diman, of Brown University, J. Fred. Pierson, of this City, to Susan Augusta, daughter of James T. Rhodes, of Providence, R. I.

TOMPKINS—BARTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, in this City, by Rev. G. Henry Mandeville, Warren P. Tompkins to Amanda M. Barton, all of this City.

DIED.

BREWSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 13, General William R. Brewster, formerly of the Excelsior Brigade, N. Y. S. V.

Notice of funeral on Wednesday.

COBB.—At Greenpoint, on Monday morning, Dec. 13, Mrs. Lucinda C. Cobb, relict of the late Ebenezer D. Cobb, of New-York, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, William, Elisha M., Joseph L., John G., James L., David H., and George W. Cobb, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, Joseph L. Cobb, No. 720 5th-st., New-York, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

☞ California and New-London papers please copy.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 11, Joanna Baldwin, eldest daughter of William A. and Joanna B. Cook, aged 20 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARR.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on Monday morning, Dec. 13, William Morton Tuckey, only son of William R. and Susan Amanda Carr, aged 2 years, 11 months and 3 days.

Remains will be taken to Armonck, Westchester County, for interment, on Tuesday morning, at 7½ A. M., from No. 37 Montgomery-st.

☞ London and Manchester, England, papers please copy.

BAYLIES.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on Sunday, Nov. 28, Edmund Lincoln Baylies, of Taunton, Mass., in the 41st year of his age.

GOLDEN.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, Rosanna Holland, second daughter of James Henry and Josephine Golden.

HENING.—At Montclair, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 10, of pleural pneumonia, Sarah M., wife of Robt. M. Hening, and daughter of the late John W. Carrington, of this City, in her 41st year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Montclair depot on arrival of 11 o'clock A. M. train, Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Barclay-st.

IRVING.—At Peekskill, on Sunday, Dec. 12, Maria Carlton Hale, wife of Lewis G. Irving, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence in Peekskill, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave New-York at 8 and 9 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

KIRBY.—At Albion, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Dec. 12, Virginia Rowland, wife of Rev. R. M. Kirby, and daughter of Benjamin Rowland, of Philadelphia, Penn.

LOVELL.—At Natchez, Miss., on Sunday, Nov. 28, after a short illness, Joseph Lovell, in the 46th year of his age, formerly of this City, and son of the late Dr. Joseph Lovell, Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

MESSENGER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 13, Elizabeth, daughter of Harry Messenger, in the 23d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOON.—At Yonkers, on Monday, Dec. 13, Lizzie L. Moon, daughter of the late John Moon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 139 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock.

[illegible]—At Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 11, [illegible], wife of W. [illegible], and daughter of the late Jacob Van Alst, of Astoria. Funeral from her late residence, on Monday, at 2 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 11½ o'clock. Funeral services at the M. E. Church, Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock. Boat leaves Peck-slip at 11½ o'clock.

NICHOLSON.—At Bayonne, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 11, in the [illegible] year of her age, Evelina Matilda, widow of the late James Nicholson, and daughter of the late Samuel B. Fleming.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 15th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, [illegible] Bayonne, N. J. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. via New-Jersey Central Railroad, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting upon the arrival of the train.

PARSHALL.—At Morrisania, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 12, Mary Parshall, mother of George B. and James L. Parshall, in her [illegible] year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son, James L. Parshall, on Washington-av., near the railroad depot, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn.

PURDY.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, Catharine, wife of Abraham B. Purdy, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., at the house of her son-in-law, Alfred Vredenburgh, No. 18 Varick-place.

QUINN.—On Monday, Dec. 13, of consumption, John C. Quinn, aged 40 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 113 Cherry-st.

SMITH.—At the residence of his brother, Ira L. Smith, at Hyde Park, on Sunday, Dec. 12, after a lingering illness of inflammation of the lungs, George T. Smith, of this City, aged 39 years, 5 months and 9 days.

Notice of the funeral in Wednesday's paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
WEBER
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES

indorsed by the first artists, PAREPA-ROSA, KELLOGG, TOPP, BRIGNOLI, THEO. THOMAS, MILLS, PATTISON, BRISTOW, SANDERSON, MARETZEK, and others, as the

LEADING PIANO-FORTES IN AMERICA.

Hence the unparalleled and enormous increase in their sale of

210 PER CENT.

in two years, as per internal revenue returns.

WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 16TH-ST.

RUBBER GOODS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY,
TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES,
BOOTS AND SHOES
&c., &c., &c.,

In great assortment for the
HOLIDAYS,
AT
GOODYEAR'S
INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 205 Broadway and
Nos. 162 and 164 Fulton-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES WANTED.—Twenty-five cents will be paid, at the subscription desk of the New-York Times, for any one of the following dates: April 5, May 3, 16, 17, June 1, 25, July 26, 29, Aug. 4, 5, 6, 13, 18, 21 and 23—all 1869.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.

Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 103 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

SAVE MONEY BY ADVERTISING JUDICIOUSLY through Messrs. GRIFFIN & HOFFMAN, No. 1 S. Paul-st., Baltimore. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract, regularly during the period of said contracts, and offer unexampled inducements in the choicest mediums of the South and Southwest. Refer in New-York to Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., No. 68 Broad-st.; Wm. B. Cooper, Jr., & Co.; Chase, Stewart & Co., 47 Worth-st., and W. R. Travers, Esq.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"Benedict's Time Watch," fine gold hunting cases, all sizes. Ladies' watch low as $50; gentleman's watch, $75, warranted timekeepers. Also fine jewelry and silver ware. Those living out of town please send for price list; goods sent by express, C. O. D.

BENEDICT BROS., No. 691 Broadway, (up town.)

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1869, will close at this Office at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:50 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON-st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A WINTER IN FLORIDA.

By Ledyard Bill.

The thousands who would know all about Florida before going there, will find this book just the thing, whether they are invalids, tourists, sportsmen, or seeking homes away from cold Winters in a delightful clime. Beautifully illustrated. The bookstores have it. Price $1 25 by mail.

WOOD & HOLBROOK, No. 15 Laight-st.,
New-York.

NEW JUVENILES
NOW READY
FOR 1870.

PETER PARLEY'S THOUSAND AND ONE STORIES OF FACT AND FANCY, WIT AND HUMOR, RHYMES, REASON AND ROMANCE—With 150 illustrations; beautifully printed on tinted paper, bound in extra cloth. $2.

PARLEY'S MERRY TALES OF FACT AND FANCY, WIT AND HUMOR—Illustrated with 150 illustrations, beautifully bound in extra cloth, beveled boards. $2.

CAMP FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION; Or, the War of Independence. Illustrated by thrilling events of the old Continental Soldiers. By Henry C. Watson. With original illustrations by Croome. $2.

A VISIT FROM SANTA CLAUS—With illustrations by Scattergood. Large quarto, printed in tints. Price 50 cents.

CHIMES, RHYMES AND JINGLES—By Mother Goose. Illustrated by Charles H. Bennet and others. Square 16mo, paper, 30 cents; cloth, flexible, 60 cents; cloth, colored, extra, 90 cents.

THE CHILD'S OWN TREASURY OF FAIRY TALES. This edition contains all the old-fashioned fairy tales, and is the best edition ever published. Illustrated by 120 engravings, after designs by eminent American artists. Cloth, $1 75.

A BEAUTIFUL GIFT BOOK
FOR 1870.
Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning's
POEMS OF CHILDHOOD.
Illustrated by Thwaite and Hennessy.
Beautifully bound. Cloth, beveled boards. Price $2. 0[illegible]

JAMES MILLER, Publisher,
No. 647 Broadway.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY FOR JANUARY.

ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED, OUT TO-DAY.

Contents:

The Blood Royal of England: Mad and Bad—N. S. Dodge; Self-Renunciation as a Virtue—M. L. Stockton; Do Hearts Break for Love?—Mrs. M. L. Rayne; Mr. Turveydrop's Queer Friend—J. Franklin Fitts; At Rehearsal (illustrated poem)—Alice Cary; The Bucket Shops of New-York—Oliver Dyer; Adah Isaacs Menken—R. H. Newell; Ouida—Mrs. Celia Logan Kellogg; My Heart is Locked (poem)—Frederick R. Marvin; Thaddeus Stevens—Phebe Earle Gibbons; Facts About Working Women—Eleanor Kirk; Irving's English Home—Elihu Burritt; A Woman's Prayer (poem)—Mrs. Mary E. Tucker; Our Street—Periwinkle; The Wisdom of Ignorance—Josephine Pollard; Napoleon's Heart—Dr. J. E. Snodgrass; Which is Best (poem)—Howard Glyndon. With full editorial department.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

S. S. PACKARD, Publisher.
No. 937 Broadway.

TWO NEW MUSIC BOOKS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PIANOFORTE GEMS.

A new collection of the latest favorite Nocturnes, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Schottisches, Redowas, Four-Hand Pieces, Quadrilles, &c., just issued in one book complete.

THE WREATH OF GEMS.

A new collection of the most popular Songs, Ballads and Duets of the day, with an accompaniment for the pianoforte. Price of each, Boards, $2 50. Cloth, $3. Cloth, full gilt, $4.

Also, just published, CHRISTMAS CAROLS, Old and New, Nineteen Carols from the German and English, 38 cents.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

DITSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD—32,391 beautiful children's books,

AT YOUR PRICE.

Catalogue No. 24 free; send a stamp; 21,363 magnificent holiday books, English,

AT OUR PRICE.

Catalogue No. 24 free; send a stamp; 64,234 miscellaneous books in fine bindings, AT ANY PRICE. Catalogue No. 22 free; send a stamp.

LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

HILL'S POEMS.—TITANIA'S BANQUET, PICTURES OF WOMAN, and other poems. By George Hill. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 1 vol., 12mo, 175 pp. Price $1 50.

D. APPLETON & CO., New-York.

From notices of a former edition:

"Uncommonly beautiful poetry."—*Wm. C. Bryant.*

"Very beautiful poems."—*New-York Mirror.*

Copies sent postpaid on receipt of the price, by

D. APPLETON & CO

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BOOKS for libraries, for presents and for every day reading, in every department of literature; together with fashionable STATIONERY of unsurpassed taste and excellence. * * * At the elegant new store of CARLETON, Publisher. Madison-square and 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The real estate market continues exceedingly dull. There were no public sales at the Exchange Rooms yesterday, and private negotiations were difficult and unprofitable. To-day there will be a little more life. JAMES M. MILLER sells some valuable property in Westchester County, and three lots on Seventy-sixth-street, west of the Park, will be disposed of by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Boulevard, w. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 99th-st., 60x219x100x222	$20,500
Beekman-place, e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 51st-st., 20x100	26,500
Reade-st., n. s., lot No. 651, Church Farm, 25x53	5,000
28th-st., s. s., 660 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	35,000
45th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.5	23,000
48th-st., s. s., 426 ft. e. of 8th-av., 12.8x100.5	17,000
56th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x80	20,000
100th-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x½ block	3,200
Lexington-av., No. 297, 24.8x95	7,500
1st-av., w. s., 49.2 ft. s. of 31st-st., 24.9x75	19,500
10th-av. and 56th-st., s. e. corner, 75x100	2,300
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Greenburg.	
Part Westchester Marble Works property, 125x200	$6,000
Part James B. Danforth's (deceased) property, 12 349-1000 acres	$25,000
Morrisania.	
Robbins-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Lexington-st., 25x171	$200
Robbins-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Lexington-st., 25x171	200
144th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 25x100	750
Rye.	
Evergreen and Grand View avs., part lot No. 12, map of Rye Park, 1 74-100 acres	$2,500
Yonkers.	
Riverdale-av., w. s., 304 ft. s. of Ludlow-st., 1 376-1000 acres	$16,000
Kings Bridge road, n. w. s., adjoining P. Kelly's, 25x100	800
Riverdale-av., w. s., 304 ft. s. of Ludlow-st., 3 699-1000 acres	20,000
North Salem.	
Edmund Smith's property, 161½ acres	$16,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Hooper-st., s. s., 238.2 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 36x100	$14,250
Hooper-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18x100	7,500
Herkimer-st., n. s., lot No. 10, Hunterfly map	500
Nimrod-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x70	300
Jefferson-st., n. s., 122 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 21x100	5,600
Market-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of 6th-st., 125x150	500
Park-av., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Washington-av., 21x100	2,000
Ryerson-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 20x90	1,500
Washington-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Forrest-st., 100x50	1,600
2d-st., n. w. s., 25 ft. n. of North 9th-st., 25x100	1,400
4th-st., w. s., 85 ft. n. of North 3d-st., 37x80	10,000
5th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 14th-st., 25x97.10	6,200
South 10th-st., s. s., 101.5 ft. w. of 3d-st., 25x100	10,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Brooklyn-av., 20x100	1,500
Lafayette-av., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Reid-av., 16.8x100	4,600
Lots Nos. 742, 796, 797, 798, 799, 809, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 825, 791	6,500
Central-av. and Palmetto-st., s. e. corner, 525x100x525x25x100x25x100x50 Central-av. and Palmetto-st., n. e. corner, tract extending to Woodbine-st. Central-av. and Magnolia-st., n. e. corner, extending to Palmetto-st. Magnolia-st., n. w. s., 160 ft. n. e. of Central-av., extending to Johnson-av. and Lincoln-st. Magnolia-st., s. e. s., 350 ft. w. of Central-av., tract extending to Palmetto-st.	30,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Erie-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of North 6th-st., 25x100	$2,500
Hoboken.	
Clinton-st., w. s., lot No. 30, block No. 52, Coster's estate, 25x100	$1,500
Hudson City.	
Griffith-st., s. s., 50 ft. n. of Clark-av., 50x50	$3,000
Bayonne.	
Cottage-st., lot No. 1, sec. 81, Graves' map, 25x100	$350
Union.	
Palisade-av., w. s., lot No. 456, block No. 21, map of North Hoboken, 25x100	$550
Bergen.	
Lexington-av., lots Nos. 26 and 28, map filed by C. N. Buck	$1,000
North Bergen.	
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, map of Buena Vista, 100x100	$2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A first-class brown stone front house on 5th-av., 26½x120 feet, with outlet on 22d-st.; building covering the whole lot; is offered for sale, price $140,000, with a large amount on mortgage; or to lease for five years; owner or tenant to make alterations as may be agreed; location between 21st and 22d sts., west side of 5th-av. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—The eight lots, entire front on west side of Madison-av., from 80th to 81st-st., desirably located for building purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A FULL lot on 53d-st., near 5th-av., and a lot on the rear for stable, near St. Thomas' Church; will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

R. W. LEAVITT & CO.,
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., the residence and grounds of Buckingham Smith, some 14 acres; 10 in orange and other trees; avenues and ornamental shrubs; price, $50,000; or to be let, with the crop; house partly furnished; $1,500 advance. Inquire of the proprietor.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of a dwelling near Morton-st.; 4 rooms; gas and water; possession 15th inst. Apply to GEO. R. MOORE, No. 449 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE, THOMAS AND CHURCH STS., TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—All the lots remaining unlet and belonging to the

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL,

situate on Duane and Thomas sts., between Broadway and Church-st., and on Church-st., are now offered to be leased, either separately or together, for a term of twenty-one years, with covenants for renewal. The leases granted by the New-York Hospital are the most favorable for the lessee of any now granted.

For farther particulars apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN DESIRABLE neighborhood, a modern-sized house, with or without furniture; if very cheap, for cash. Address Box No. 171 Post Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—THE RIGHT MAN, with a capital of $15,000 or $20,000, can have a first-rate chance to make money by taking an interest in a concern already established, for the sale of a patented improvement in an article of nearly universal use. The investment of capital is required for the purpose of insuring that the party will give close personal attention to the business. Address C. L. B., Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—AS PARTNER IN A WHOLESALE shirt house, business well established, one with about $20,000 capital in cash or goods; an arrangement with one in same business, or men's furnishings, would prove mutually advantageous. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 163 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 262 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 262 Bowery.

UPHOLSTERY AND FURNITURE business for sale.—An excellent opportunity to obtain a good paying business at a low price.

JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 286 Broadway.

WANTED—A POSITION IN AN ACTIVE Wall-st. house by a young man, member of the New-York Stock Exchange. Address, naming interview, C. H., Box No. 6,121 New-York Post Office.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BETWEEN THE HEIRS OF THE LATE MATTHEW MORGAN AND HICKSON W. FIELD. WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION, under the direction of E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, Referee,

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway,

The Very Valuable Property known as the

NEW-YORK HOTEL,

having a FRONT ON BROADWAY OF 184 FEET, and embracing the entire block bounded by Broadway, Mercer-st., Washington-place, and Waverley-place, excepting the lot in the corner of Waverley-place and Mercer-st., belonging to the estate of the late James I. Jones, which is 83 feet on Washington-place by 91 feet 7 inches on Mercer-st.

PERFECT TITLE IN FEE SIMPLE.

For further particulars inquire of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 52 Wall-st.; VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 48 Wall-st., or LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the main dwelling house on the homestead farm of the late Peter Pirnie, deceased, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County.

WILL BE SOLD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GRATZ NATHAN, ESQ., REFEREE.

The very valuable mansion house, with elaborate outbuildings and greenhouse, with 66 acres of land, situated at the junction of the White Plains and Bronxville roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and 1½ miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad. The lawns are handsomely laid out with fine shade trees, greenhouse, all kinds of fruit, farm tenants' house, meadows, orchards, woodland, locust grove. House is 50 feet front by 40 feet deep, filled in with brick. The property will be sold in plots, from 3 to 10 acres each.

Also, 8 acres of land on the Bedford road, in the town of Harrison.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Cars leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 8½, 10 and 11¼ A. M. Persons attending the sale can return by trains at 2:24 and 4:51 P. M., on either of the roads.

Maps and full particulars at the office, No. 28 Pine-st.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 Liberty-st., AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

CONTINUATION SALE OF FIFTY PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

LOCATED ON 11TH-AV., 18TH AND 19TH STS., BROOKLYN, BEING THE BALANCE OF PROPERTY NOT OFFERED AT THE GREAT SALE OF DEC. 7. SIXTY PER CENT.

CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Also at the same time and place, five valuable lots, Located on the corner of Bushwick Boulevard and William st.

Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers,

MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER. TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY GIFTS AT AUCTION.

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS
BY CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN ARTISTS,

including the well-known names of Baugniet, Beaumont, Calmelet, Couder, Camino, David, Duvieux, Frere, Fort, Ferogio, Hamon, Herbsthoffer, Hubner, Lassalie, Le Bas, Leloir, Marohn, Marny, Morlan, Princess Mathilde, Mery, Miday, Rivoire, Saunier, Vibert, Van Elven, &c., &c.

CONSIGNED TO S. P. AVERY.

OBJECTS OF ART,

in bronze, terra cotta, porcelain, Japanese work, antique hall clock, chairs, convex mirror, &c.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
by
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER,
at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av.,
Corner 14th-st.,
MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 20 and 22,
At 7½ o'clock.

Now on exhibition, and every day and evening UNTIL TIME OF SALE.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts. Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, NOS. 95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STS.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PEREMPTORY SALE to close the business of Elegant and artistic diamond, pearl, sapphire, emerald, ruby, opal and coral mounted

JEWELRY,

Viz.: Solitaire and cluster rings, ditto earrings and brooch, en suite, in great variety; ditto earrings, bracelets, chains, &c., set in pure 18 carat gold.

Also,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES SET IN JEWELS.

Also,

several lines of elegant silver-plated cutlery by Messrs. Cristofle & Co., Paris. Every article guaranteed. On exhibition TUESDAY. Seats for ladies.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, &c., the property of a gentleman residing abroad.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, the entire furniture of a first-class private residence, removed to the above store for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites in satin damask, rosewood centre tables, rosewood etageres (mirror back,) imported gilt tubular rockers in morocco, gilt jardiniers, satin damask, velvet and reps curtains, real bronzes, consisting of "Venus de Milo," Gladiator, Wrestlers, Horse, Dying Gladiator, Eagle, Cleopatra, Chiffonier, &c., &c.; black-walnut parlor cabinet, black-walnut side table, black-walnut dining table, black-walnut buffet, black-walnut billiard table, cues, rack, &c.; black-walnut library suite in tapestry, black-walnut bookcase, black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, &c.; mattresses, paillasses, bolsters, pillows, &c.; Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, a large number of excellent engravings, a large assortment of china and glassware, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOK SALE ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH, & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, an elegant collection of Books, Standard and Miscellaneous Works, best editions and mostly fine bindings.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M., CONSTANT MAYER'S PAINTINGS.

Prior to leaving for Europe Mr. Mayer will sell, as above, his entire collection of Paintings, all elegantly framed, and will be sold with the frames. This sale will embrace some of his most popular and interesting efforts. "Love's Melancholy," "Early Grief," "Morning Prayer," "Religious Meditation," "Riches and Poverty," "The Recognition," etc., etc. Mr. Mayer would state (as also the auctioneers,) that, with the exception of one picture (particulars of which will be stated at sale,) every Painting will be sold to the highest bidder WITHOUT ANY RESERVE OR LIMITATION WHATEVER.

Catalogues ready, and Paintings on exhibition, free, day and evenings. Also, at same time several pieces of very choice and elegant Marble Statuary, including a SUPERB VENUS, after CANOVA by RICCI.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN, & CO. This day, TUESDAY, DEC. 14, at 11 o'clock, within their store,

687 Cases Fresh Valencia Oranges.
250 Boxes Fresh Sicily Lemons.
1,500 Drums Figs, 4 and 8 lbs.
180 Cases Figs, containing Round, Oval and Fancy Baskets.
50 Cases Figs, Oval half-pound American Drums.
90 Frails Dates.
1,700 Packages Malaga Raisins.
500 Barrels Almeria Grapes.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD SALE.—JOHN G. PERZEL & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, at Navy Yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant,) lot condemned stores, viz.: pieces wagon shafts, pieces wheel rims, ox bows, wagon spokes, leather, rubber and suction hose, old harness, two yoke oxen, fire engines, pumps, &c.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer, No. 5 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, AT AUCTION,

At No. 63 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ A. M., comprising a full assortment. Catalogues at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 8 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 36 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

DEBILITY AND PRIVATE COMPLAINTS of either sex cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored by his Invigorator in fifteen minutes.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, bearing Eight per Cent. per annum Interest, payable in Gold on the 15th of February and August, in each year, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, free of United States taxes. The interest for six months on $1,000 Bond is payable as follows:

In New-York . . . . . $40 Gold.
In London . . . . . . £8 4s. 4d.
In Frankfort-on-the-Main 100 Florins

On a $500 Bond one-half these amounts respectively.

These Bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869, payable at maturity in Gold, in the City of New-York. Are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered, or converted into Registered Bonds.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage on 111 miles of the Company's road, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, known as the Eastern Division of the Company's main line, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Road, including the Company's equipments, rolling stock, now owned or hereafter possessed, rights of way, franchises, real estate, and personal property in Doniphan, Brown, Nemeha and Marshall Counties, Kansas, now owned or which the Company may acquire by reason of the extension of their line to the City of Marysville.

This mortgage is executed to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company as Trustees. At the same time the whole issue of $1,500,000 bonds have been executed by the Railroad Company, placed in the custody of the Trustees, who have absolute possession, and can only issue them or their proceeds, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which is upon a completed road, and then only at the rate of $12,000 per mile.

Bonds to be valid must be countersigned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The rate per mile of a completed road, which is mortgaged to secure these bonds at their par value, is $13,500, while the actual cost of construction and equipment is more than double this amount.

This line is mainly the extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West through Eastern Kansas into the heart of Nebraska, where it connects with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.

The Company's Capital Stock is $10,000,000, to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has been and is being expended on the road. The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior lands, immediately adjoining the line, which was a grant from the United States Government, the alternate sections of which are selling for $2 50 per acre, cash. At this low price, the Company have an asset of value in

Lands	$4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Capital Stock	10,000,000
Total Resources	$15,500,000
Total Length of Road	271 Miles

while the only debt against the Company is this issue of First Mortgage Bonds, amounting to $1,500,000, all that can be issued.

A large portion of the road West from St. Joseph is now in successful operation, showing earnings, per mile, sufficient to meet the interest liabilities on this loan.

A Branch Company is building a line from this road to the Kansas Pacific Road, thereby giving a direct route to Denver City.

We are authorized to offer these 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice. Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charges, and marketable securities converted without commission to parties investing in these Bonds.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel, and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect. and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do with the utmost confidence and satisfaction recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
TANNER & CO.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, CHARLES H. MEIGS.
Formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—

"Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by First Mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—SEVEN PER CENT. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

They are sold only on the completed portion of the road, at the rate of $18,000 per mile. These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around the Bonds, (having the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, as their Official Register and Transfer Agent,) combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

The value of the additional One per Cent. for thirty years, at compound interest, would be $951 28, and in forty years $2,002 43 more than that of Government Sixes running the same length of time.

Price at present, 95 and accrued interest from Oct. 1.

Pamphlets, with maps and details, and the Bonds, may be had directly of us, or of our Agents.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

SMALL BILLS

FOR SALE BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS.

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

ROME.

DITTA, FREEBORN & CO.,

English and American Banking House, established in 1824, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.

Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held THIS DAY, the following named gentlemen were elected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, viz.:

HARRY CONRAD, HENRY L. DYER,
CHAS. L. ANTHONY, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
JOHN M. FURMAN, WM. S. SLATER.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK,

F. P. WHITE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at this office, will close on the 31st inst. and reopen Jan. 15, proximo. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPEST securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 58 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, New-York.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1869. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116	117	5-20 Coupon, '67	115⅜	116
Coupon, 1881	120⅛	120¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	115⅜	116⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	113	113¼	10-40 Regis.	109⅝	110⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	115	115⅛	10-40 Coupon	110	110⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	113	113¼	Gold	122⅛	122¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	113¼	113⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109⅝	109⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅛	115½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $6,903,455 34.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

The "Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks" and others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., have declared a dividend on deposits for three or six months, prior to Jan. 1, 1870, as follows, at rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and at rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND on same principle as those declared the previous 4 years, viz.: 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000 on deposit for 3 years prior to Jan. 1, 1870, 2 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 2 years, and 1 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 1 year. Said dividend credited and payable Jan. 17, 1870. If not drawn will be added to principal and compounds.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 39-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday. the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months; also, a Dividend of One (1) per Cent. out of the surplus assets of the Company, both free of Government tax, and payable at this office on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will close on the 31st inst. and reopen on 17th of January next.

M. K. JESUP, President.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburg, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 2 GUARANTEED STOCK.—The second regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. The transfer books of this stock will be closed on the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 5, 1870.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS ON each old share and ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on each scrip share of stock (free of Government tax) has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 16, 1869, to Jan. 5, 1870, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO., OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.

PRICES REDUCED.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is now prepared to furnish its justly celebrated

LACKAWANNA COAL

for manufacturing and domestic purposes, in quantities to suit purchasers, either by wholesale or retail, at the following prices:

By the cargo delivered on board vessels at the Company's dock at Weehawken:

Furnace lump	$5 50	per ton of 2,240 pounds
Steamer lump	5 75	
Grate	6 00	
Egg	6 00	
Stove	6 75	
Chestnut	5 50	
At retail, Grate, Egg and Stove	$7 50	
Chestnut	6 50	

per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered to purchasers.

COMPANY'S YARDS:
Foot of 30-st., East River.
Foot of 24th-st., North River.
Foot of Baltic-st., No. 33 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
DEPOT WEEHAWKEN, N. J.
Principal office,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
J. C. HARTT,
Sales Agent.

COKE $3 50.—5,000 CHALDRONS BEST quality delivered from Manhattan Gas Works, 15th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
NOS. 75 AND 77 SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c.

Suitable for City and country residences.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

M. T. FOLEY, NO. 31 53D-AV., BETWEEN 37th and 38th sts., manufacturer and dealer in fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Curtains and Bedding.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is very obliging; would like to travel with a family; would not object to assist with care of children; good City reference. Inquire in the store, No. 203 Lexington-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; would assist with chamberwork or children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has a good knowledge of dressmaking; good City references. Call at No. 342 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one is a first-class cook; the other is a first-class laundress; can do fluting; both are thoroughly competent; have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress, child's nurse, or chamberwork; is a good buttonhole maker; first-class City reference. Call or address at No. 231 East 37th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is a good baker; would do some washing and ironing; in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as plain cook, assist with the washing, or laundress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 214 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., No. 3 White's-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class waitress in a private family, or as competent chambermaid; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 109 West 13th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 406 6th-av., in the store, for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED.—A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping desires to procure a situation in a strictly private family for a competent cook that she can recommend. Call at No. 206 West 23d-st., from 10 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 591 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse to a baby, or to attend grown children, and do plain sewing; the care of a baby preferred; good City reference given. Call at No. 136 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family; good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; refers to her present employer, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 460 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable English Protestant woman; she is an excellent cook; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, jellies, creams, bone, lard, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family, or would take care of children or do light chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 590 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; HIGHLY recommended from her last situation; will assist with the washing. Apply at No. 299 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. Can be recommended by last employer, where she can be seen to-day, at No. 152 West 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; City references. Call for two days at No. 147 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has the very best of City references. Call or address 111 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 113 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—WASHING AT HER OWN RESIDENCE by an experienced laundress; does polishing and fluting, and has the best of City reference; no objection to go out by the day. Call at 479 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; understands fluting; would assist in chamberwork; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 61 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 246 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 315 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it in all its branches; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 211 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook; has good reference. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., White's-place, third door, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; would go out by the week or month; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A good bread and biscuit baker, understands meats, soups and game; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 24th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and mind children; good City reference. Apply at No. 252 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 308 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, a situation to do sewing and to take care of children. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN AS COOK who can bring satisfactory recommendations as first-rate cook and baker. Inquire at No. 220 Madison-av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERSTANDS the art of cooking in all its branches; can go to market and take full charge. Call at No. 232 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN excellent hand; best City references; is willing to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 299 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT competent girl as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE married woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is just two months old; best of reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; has many years' City references. Call at No. 123 East 21st-st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of soups and game; good City reference. Call at No. 143 West 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; would not object to do light chamberwork; Protestant. Call or address E. H., No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a place as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in gentlemen's washing; references given as to capabilities. Call for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st., up stairs, two flights, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, to take some family washing at her own house; does fluting; best of reference given. Call at No. 224 East 10th-st., third floor; call all the week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as lady's maid or seamstress; can cut and fit. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS a perfect fitter, to go out in private families. Call at No. 144 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who understands her business thoroughly. Apply at 288 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S nurse by a young girl, a Protestant. Apply for two days at No. 50 East 49th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF GOOD, smart, competent help, please notice, they can be supplied without delay with American, English, Welsh, Scotch, German and Irish, Protestants and others, as housekeepers, family seamstresses and nurses, ladies' maids to travel, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, first-class cooks and kitchen girls, smart girls for general housework, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, linen and storeroom women, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls; have good references; will be found willing and obliging; good situations for the Winter more of an object than high wages—at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 109 4th-av., first floor, up stairs.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 335.—For country or City a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks; experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS A PERFECT fitter, will go out by the day in families; has no objection to leave the City. Address No. 144 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for three days.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, FRENCH and Protestant servants our specialties, and always on hand, together with Irish, at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man; understands the care and management of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker, and is not afraid to work; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his employer, who can be seen in the City. Address C. F., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses and of all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; the best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference can be given. Address F. T., Westmoreland Hotel, corner East 17th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent man of eighteen years' practical experience in the City; no incumbrance; will make himself generally useful; City reference. Address W. D., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man who understands his business; in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good references from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; is a good milker, and will make himself generally useful; good City references. Address L. E., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man in City or country; best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG and honest Frenchman; understands horses and cows and will make himself useful; has good reference. Address CONSTANT W., 35 East Houston-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MARRIED man as coachman. Address A. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; can furnish best City reference. Address No. 28 East 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A smart, tidy girl to do sewing and attend to children; none but such as understand their business need apply, this morning, at No. 214 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A competent chambermaid. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 20 East 17th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE NEXT OF KIN OF CHARLES MILBORNE WEST, DECEASED.—Pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery in England, made "in the matter of the estate of Charles Milborne West, late of Madras, in the East Indies, a Lieutenant in the Thirty-second Regiment of the Madras Native Infantry, then in the service of the honorable East India Company, deceased," and in a cause "West vs. Fitzgibbon," and dated the 20th day of January, 1869, all persons claiming to be the next of kin, according to the statutes for the distribution of intestates' estates, of Charles Milborne West, late of Madras, in the East Indies, a Lieutenant in the Thirty-second Regiment of the Madras Native Infantry, then in the service of the honorable East India Company, who died at Madras, in the East Indies, aforesaid, on or about the 29th day of September, 1838, who were living at the time of the death of the said Charles Milborne West, or the legal personal representatives of such of them as are since dead, are by their solicitors on or before the 15th day of May, 1870, to come in and prove their claims as such next of kin or representatives at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Milbourne James, situate No. 11 New-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. It is believed there were three children only of the said Charles Milborne West, namely: Francis Archer West, Charles Milborne West, the son, and William Arthur West, and that the said Francis Archer West emigrated to America in 1869, and was last heard of in July in the same year at the battle of Richmond. It is also believed that the said Charles Milborne West, the son, went to Calcutta in 1859, and was a pilot, and he was heard of in 1863, and again in 1866, and that he had been lost at sea, and the said William Arthur West is believed to be now or to have been lately employed as a ship surgeon in vessels trading between England and America.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1869.

HY. LEMAN, Chief Clerk.

GURNEY & SON, No. 7 Furnival's Inn, London, England, Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE C. PETERS, John R. Peters, Jr., Francis A. Palmer and Abby L. Cook, as acting executors and trustees under the last will and testament of John R. Peters, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN F. DELAPLAINE, individually, and as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of John F. Delaplaine, deceased, Matilda Delaplaine, widow of Isaac C. Delaplaine, deceased, Julia M. Schieffelin and George A. Schieffelin, her husband, Florence Delaplaine, Charles E. Delaplaine, Emily L. Fuller, Julia A. Chase, Edward Chase, Lucien B. Chase, Clason Chase, Caribell Chase and Serina Chase, and the New-York City Hospital, and Matilda Delaplaine, as trustee under and executrix of the last will and testament of Isaac C. Delaplaine, deceased, and administratrix with said will annexed, and James Cruikshank, as administrator with the said will of Isaac C. Delaplaine, deceased, annexed, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee under said will, appointed in the place of John F. Delaplaine and Israel Corse, defendants.—Summons for relief—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 25, 1869.

VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

n8-law6wM*

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House in the City and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1869.

VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

n9-law6wTu*

TO CHARLES BECKER, LATE OF NO. 33 Princes-st., Leicester-square, in the County of Middlesex, London, England, bootmaker, and now residing or supposed to be residing in America, and to all others whom it may concern.

Take notice, that on the 28th day of September last, by an order made by his Honor the Judge of the Westminster County Court, in a suit wherein Charles Frederick Grünhold is plaintiff, and you, the said Charles Becker, are defendant. Upon hearing counsel for the said plaintiff, and the evidence adduced in support of the plaintiff's case, and upon proof that notice of the hearing thereof had appeared in the *Times* newspaper and in the New-York *Herald*, prior to the hearing of the same plaint, a decretal order for reference and foreclosure was made by his Honor the Judge of the said Court, according to the prayer of the plaint in equity filed herein; and it was further ordered that unless you, the said Charles Becker, the said defendant in this suit, do appear within four weeks from the insertion of this advertisement in the New-York *Times*, at the Court House, No. 82 Saint Martin's Lane, London, England, and show good cause to the contrary, the Registrar shall proceed to draw up the said order on behalf of the above-named plaintiff, according to the prayer of the said plaint in equity filed herein.—Dated this 30th day of November, 1869.

Yours, &c., WILLIAM VENN,
No. 3 New Inn, Strand, London, England,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—New-York City and County.—MARINER A. WILDER, George B. James and Victor A. Wilder, plaintiffs, against MINOR C. KEITH, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty-one cents, with interest from the 5th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Nov. 20, 1869.

A. M. BIGELOW, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of November, 1869.

A. M. BIGELOW, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

n30-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EMILIE SONNING, plaintiff, against AUGUST SONNING, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court House, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Avenue A, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 1, 1869.

FREDERICK C. JUNKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed on the 29th day of November, 1869. F. C. JUNKER.

n30-law6wTu*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., close imitations of foreign marbles. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30
Marathon, Thursd'y, Dec. 16	Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5
Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22	Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 23	Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29	Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA............Dec. 18	CALEDONIA.....Jan. 8
CAMBRIA..........Dec. 25	COLUMBIA......Jan. 15
IOWA.............Jan. 1	EUROPA........Jan. 22

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).........Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO.	3,135 tons	Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA.	3,125 tons	Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA.	3,392 tons	Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.	3,139 tons	Jan. 5.
IDAHO,	3,135 tons	Jan. 12.

CABIN PASSAGE....................(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.........................(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA. THOMAS, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA. HALL, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. **$65.**
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............Dec. 16
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...................Dec. 23
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,). Dec. 30

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—EXTRA STEAMER. The well-known A 1 steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, 18th instant, taking measurement goods

To New Orleans at 15 cents per foot.
Through to Mobile at 20 cents per foot.
Through to Galveston at 22½ cents per foot.
Time to Mobile and Galveston quicker than by any other route, and insurance lower.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA...............KEMBLE....Saturday, Dec. 18
GEO. CROMWELL....CLAPP......FRIDAY, Dec. 24

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.

The popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 16th December, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Charleston..$15
To Jacksonville..25

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 23d December.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thurs., Dec. 2.........2 P. M.	Wed., Dec. 1.........1 P. M.
Sat., Dec. 4..........3 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 3......7-30 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 7....10:30 A. M.	Mon., Dec. 6......8-30 A. M.
Thurs., Dec. 9.......11 A. M.	Wed., Dec. 8...........9 A. M.
Sat., Dec. 11..........1 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 10..........9 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 14.........1 P. M.	Mon., Dec. 13...10:30 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

---

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

A GOOD HANDWRITING AND A thorough knowledge of bookkeeping taught at half the cost of time and money usually wasted at the so-called Business Colleges.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Nov. 24.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.

WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS IN drawing at the residence of her pupils. Address H., Post Office Box No. 1,122 New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

NEW IMPORTATION OF TOYS

Just received. The largest assortment in the City at greatly reduced prices. H. M. FAIRCHILD,
No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.
GO EARLY AND AVOID THE CROWD.

DRY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

WORK BOXES from 75c. each.
LADIES' and GENT'S DRESSING CASES, TOILET BOXES, COMPANIONS, from 25c. each.
CABAS CIGAR CASES, 25c.
Large Variety of FANCY BOXES.
WATCH, CIGAR and INK STANDS.
CARD BASKETS, BRACELETS, CARVED GOODS.
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
LADIES' ALBUMS, 25c.
WRITING DESKS from 50c. each.
WAX DOLLS, RUBBER DOLLS.
WORSTED DOLLS, CHINA DOLLS.

TOYS,

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, HAIR COILS, &c.
JEWELRY, JET STEEL BUCKLES, CHAINS, COMBS, BRUSHES.
POCKETBOOKS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, FANS.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 75c., 95c., $1, $1 10, $1 25, $1 30, $1 50, $1 70, $1 75 and $2.

SPECIALTIES.

HAIR GOODS, SWITCHES, COILS, HAIR BRAIDS.
NETS, HERCULES, STAR, and other Braids.
WORSTED PATTERNS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, &c., &c. An immense variety.
ALL CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Our stock of
MANTILLA AND SILK BONNET VELVETS, VELVETEENS, RIBBONS, SATINS, OSTRICH FEATHERS, BIRDS, PLUMES AND FLOWERS lower in price this week.

The very newest colors and shades in KID GLOVES at $1 and upward, every pair warranted.

Good KID GLOVES, 50 and 75 cents per pair.

WINTER GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDER VESTS, &c., &c., FROM AUCTION.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.; 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

REAL POINT and APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, cheap.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, with names, mottoes and brocaded, at 31c., 50c., 75c. and $1, cheap.

From auction, ladies' and gent's LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, plain and hemstitched, 10c., 25c., 37½c. and 50c., bargains. COLLARS, Point Applique, Real Thread, Maltese Crape, Linen, &c., &c., all cheap.

500 REAL THREAD VAILS, 50 cents on the dollar.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.; 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

BONNET DEPARTMENT.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

STOCK OF
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS clearing at 50 cents on the dollar.
OUR KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS are unusually cheap this week.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.; 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

NEW GOODS

AT MACY'S.

MACY LACES, MACY
MACY EMBROIDERIES, MACY
MACY RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, MACY
MACY FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS, MACY
MACY FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS, MACY
MACY WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, MACY
MACY THEATRICAL GOODS, MACY
MACY BALLET HOSIERY, &c., MACY

TOY BOOKS

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JUVENILE BOOKS in sets and single.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

MACY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, MACY
MACY FANCY GOODS, MACY
MACY FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS, MACY
MACY LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, MACY
MACY CORSETS, MACY
MACY HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MACY
MACY SMALL WARES, MACY

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon-bon Boxes and the Holidays.

MACY SOAPS, PERFUMERY, MACY
MACY TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, MACY
MACY COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS, MACY
MACY CARVED GOODS, MACY
MACY PLATED WARE, MACY
MACY BASKETS, BIRD CAGES, MACY
MACY KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR. MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY Having completed, for this season, MACY
MACY our additions to the store, we are now MACY
MACY offering the largest assortment of MACY
MACY FANCY GOODS, DOLLS, MACY
MACY DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS, MACY
MACY GAMES, &c., MACY
MACY comprising the largest variety of MACY
MACY HOLIDAY GOODS MACY
MACY ever displayed in this City, MACY
MACY AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY
MACY 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY

FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 551 BROADWAY,

Empress, Ottoman, Cretan and Imperial Cloth,

Alpaca and Alexandra Cords.

ALSO,

Astrakhan and other Cloaking for Holiday Presents,

BELOW GOLD RATES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT BENNETT WILLIAMS',
No. 773 Broadway.
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

REAL LACES BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
550 THREAD LACE COLLARS, 75c., worth......$1 50
450 THREAD LACE COLLARS, $1, worth..........2 00
200 REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, $2, worth...4 00
150 REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, $2 50, worth..5 00
100 REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, $3, worth...6 50
VALENCIENNES THREAD AND POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, at half prices.
500 EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, $1 worth...$2 00
REAL LACE COIFFURES, BARBES, HEAD-DRESSES, CAPES and VAILS at very low prices.
BLACK THREAD GUIPURE AND FRENCH LACES.
REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE AND VALENCIENNES LACES.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, entirely new and choice.
N. B.—Best ITALIAN KID GLOVES, $1 per pair.
ANGELE REAL KID GLOVES (white,) $1, worth...$1 85
ANGELE REAL KID GLOVES (Fall shades,) $1 25, worth.................................1 85
EVENING SHADES, two buttons, $1 50, worth. 2 25
Every article marked right down.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW Shades; Children's, 50c. and 75c.; Cloth Gloves, Leggings, &c., &c.; the best fitting $1 Corsets; also, Werly's French; a large assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A Clarences, landaus, coupes, landaulets, Ham's celebrated make; superior style, finish and durability to any other manufactured; will sell 25 per cent. less than former prices for one month. HAM,
4th-st. and Broadway.

SLEIGH BELLS AND HORSE BLANKETS, in large stock. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND,
SQUARE,
AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUST SAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION

in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.

Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

CHURCH ORGANS—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale at reduced prices, one organ, two rows of keys, 23 stops; pedals 16 feet; also those of 10, 12, 14 stops with pedal bass; one second hand, 6 stops. These are pronounced by the best judges to be unsurpassed in quality and richness of tone.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS Pianofortes, Patent Agraffe Treble. In tone, finish and durability unsurpassed. Warranted six years. The most reasonable in price offered to the public. Factory and warerooms, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. JENNYS & SON.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO DESIRES a good engagement. Address, stating terms and place, Mrs. L., Box No. 2,586 New-York Post Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Handsome rooms in this elegant house and location for two good families and a few single gentlemen; table and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties deserving first-class accommodations; private table only; references required.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway.—Rooms to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; family private; unexceptionable reference.

NO. 51 EAST 10TH-ST., TWO DOORS west of Broadway.—A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, without board; also one large room. References.

TO LET WITH BOARD—HANDSOME back parlor and two bedrooms connecting; also, third-story room for two gentlemen, at No. 122 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN their own house, desire to let two handsome apartments, with superior board. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy-park Hotel.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, front, to let with first-class board and attendance; also room suitable for two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 21 West 18th-st., of Mrs. M. M. BRAINARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET a few well-furnished rooms, with hot and cold water and board, to families or gentlemen; references required. No. 330 West 22d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—TO A single gentleman, with fire and gas, in a private family; references exchanged. Call at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 27 9TH-ST., BETWEEN UNIversity-place and 5th-av.—Pleasant rooms to let, with or without board; references required.

TENTH HOUSE FROM 5TH-AV.—Handsome second floor front rooms with board. No. 20 West 17th-st.

A FEW RESPECTABLE PERSONS can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 11 2d-st., near the Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

BITTROLFF'S EVAPORATORS,

For removing the dryness and unhealthfulness of furnace air.

Can be applied to any ordinary furnace upon twenty-four hours' notice, at a cost of from $15 to $20, according to size and style of furnace.

JACOB BITTROLFF, Maker,
No. 876 6th-av.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

KRYOLITE

For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or,
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT,
Pittsburg, Penn.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—IRON PLANERS, ENGINE lathes, boring and shaping machines, one set of boiler tools, cupalo, &c.; must be modern tools and as good as new. Address, with catalogue and lowest cash prices, JOHN COOPER & CO., Mount Vernon, Ohio.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 15,
L'ELISIRE D'AMORE.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA.
GIORGIO RONCONI,
in his great part of Doctor Dulcamara.
SIGNOR ERRANI SIGNOR COLETTI.
FRIDAY, Dec. 17,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
BRIOL. LEFRANC.
BALLO IN MASCHERA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 18, AT 1,
LAST MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's, Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE WONDERFUL PETRIFIED GIANT
Has attracted 10,000 visitors.
THE GRAND MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.
THE SUPERB AVIARY OF LIVING BIRDS.
THE SPLENDID CORNET BAND CONCERTS.
And the great Burlesque hit,
KENILWORTH, at 2 every day.
At 8 every evening—A BLONDE SENSATION.
Miss LISA WEBER, Miss ADA HARLAND,
Miss LIZZIE WILMORE, Miss LILLIE HALL,
Mr. EDWARD RIGHTON,
And a grand burlesque organization, in
DORABELLA.
DORABELLA.
Admission to all, 30 cents. Secure seats.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director
MATINEE AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME.
THE DASHING PAULINE HINDLEY
IN A SUPERB SCENE D'EQUITATION.
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
CONRAD'S PERFORMING DOGS.
LAUGHABLE EXTRAVAGANZA.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
IN SINGULARLY DIVERSIFIED ACTS.
Admission, 50 cents; children, under 10, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERMANN,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATOR,
Will make his appearance for a few nights only prior to his departure for California. On
MONDAY, DEC. 20,
TUESDAY, DEC. 21,
THURSDAY, DEC. 23,
SATURDAY, DEC. 25,
IN A GRAND
AND VARIED
PROGRAMME.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES

BEFORE THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Trustees have the satisfaction of presenting the following programme of the next course of Scientific Lectures, to be delivered before the Institute, in the great hall of the Cooper Union, New-York:

1. FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 1869.
THE BATTLE FIELDS OF SCIENCE,
By ANDREW D. WHITE, President of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

2. FRIDAY, Dec. 24, 1869.
HOW ANIMALS MOVE,
By Professor E. S. MORSE, of the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.

3. FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869.
THE CORRELATION OF VITAL AND PHYSICAL FORCES,
By Professor G. F. BARKER, of Yale College, New-Haven, Conn.

4. FRIDAY, Jan. 7, 1870.
THE AIR AND RESPIRATION,
By Professor J. C. DRAPER, of the College of the City of New-York.

5. FRIDAY, Jan. 14, 1870.
THE CONNECTION OF NATURAL SCIENCE AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
By Professor J. BASCOM, of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

6. FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1870.
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SUN.
By Dr. B. A. GOULD, of Cambridge, Mass.

7. FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1870.
THE COLORADO PLATEAU—ITS CANYONS AND RUINED CITIES.
By Professor J. S. NEWBERRY, of Columbia College, New-York.

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

No reserved seats. Tickets 50 cents each. A ticket for the course, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5. For sale by D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray-st., S. R. Wells, No. 389 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 90 to 94 Grand-st.; A. Brentano, No. 708 Broadway; A. D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway, and at the rooms of the Institute, No. 22 Cooper Building. Members can procure their tickets at the rooms.

LECTURES

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

will deliver her celebrated lecture, entitled

WHITED SEPULCHRES,

AN INSIGHT INTO LIFE AT SALT LAKE,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, 1869.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, at 9 o'clock, at the box office, STEINWAY HALL.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

READS THIS WEEK at Plainfield and Orange, N. J.; at Baltimore (3 evenings,) and Elkton, Md., and Brooklyn, N. Y., 23d; Shakespeare, Poetry and Dickens. Cor. Secretaries please address 15 Washington-place.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE on *Fact and Fiction*, at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7¼ o'clock, for the benefit of Orville Gardner; the last lecture in New York by Mr. Gough during the present season. Tickets 50 cents.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Corner Houston and Greene sts.,
Entrance on Greene-st., (P. O. Box No. 1,811,)
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until the hour of 2 P. M. on the 22d day of December, 1869, for purchasing from the United States the following ordnance stores, to wit:

40,000 Enfield rifled muskets, cal. 577, new.
3,000 United States flint-lock muskets, cal. 69, serviceable.
5,000 Remington carbines, cal. 44, new.
15,000 Starr's army pistols, cal. 44, new.
5,000 cavalry sabres, foreign, serviceable.
5,000 cavalry sabres, foreign, first class, unserviceable.
3,500 lbs. mammoth powder, 25 barrels and 10 boxes.
68,500 lbs. cannon powder, 658 barrels.
3,200 lbs. musket powder, 32 barrels.
13,100 lbs. mortar powder, 131 barrels.
7,600 lbs. rifle powder, 29 barrels and 47 boxes.
25,800 lbs. mixed powder, 52 barrels and 206 boxes.
25,000 lbs. mixed powder, from broken up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash in Government funds. An extra charge for all packing boxes.

The powder is on hand at Charleston Arsenal. The flint-lock muskets at Benecia Arsenal, Cal. The balance of the stores are at New-York. Bidders will state in their bids the point of delivery. The powder will only be delivered at the magazines.

Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and must be indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores."

Samples can be seen at this agency.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

(Signed,) S. CRISPIN,
Bvt. Col., U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, WITH PLANS and specifications, indorsed "Proposals for Floating Dock," will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 4th day of March, 1870, for the construction of a Floating Dry Dock, capable of safe and easy transportation by sea. The structure to be principally of iron, and of capacity, strength and power to receive and raise with safety a vessel of 350 feet length, 25 feet draught, 65 feet beam, and 6,000 tons weight.

Parties wishing to contract for building such dock will have their plans and specifications complete in all particulars before submitting them for examination.

Such plans as are submitted will be considered relatively and with cost of construction, and those not favorably considered will be returned to the bidders, if desired.

The acceptance of any bid will be dependent upon a necessary appropriation of funds by Congress, as also whether the plans, specifications and cost are regarded favorably.

If a contract be entered into payments will be made upon estimates as the work progresses, and twenty per cent. of the contract price will be reserved until the dock shall be fully and satisfactorily tested.

DANIEL AMMEN,
Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BUSINESS CHANGES, NEW FIRMS, &c.

Parties contemplating changes in their firms, and desirous of having the correction in style and rating appear in the forthcoming January Reference Book, are invited to call at our office before 20th December.

DUN, BARLOW & CO.
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, No. 335 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HAYS & TOMPKINS, stock brokers, was dissolved by the death of MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, Jr., one of the partners.

The subscriber, the surviving partner, will continue the business upon his own account at No. 11 Wall-st. Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869. JACOB HAYS.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JEITLES BROS. was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ARNOLD JEITLES.
JAMES M. JEITLES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.

The subscriber will continue the business upon his own account. JAMES M. JEITLES.

B. FRANK BABCOCK AND FREDERICK A. BABCOCK, who have been for some time past members of our Liverpool house, have this day been admitted as partners in our firm here.

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M. To Commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
OF
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 2d time, The CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.	Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Holland, Mr. Peck, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Miss E. Mestayer, Mrs. Laura Phillips, Misses Day, Fowler, Clayton, Rowe and Leah.
WEDNESDAY 3d time, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.	Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. C. Wyndham, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Curran, Mr. Peck, Mr. Durang, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss E. Mestayer.

THURSDAY—Third time, THE WONDER.
FRIDAY—Second time, ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON.
SATURDAY—Third time, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

O'Keefe's brilliant and beautiful Comedy of
WILD OATS,
will be produced with appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, for the first time in six years on
MONDAY, DEC. 20.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of the comedies HOME, A REGULAR FIX and SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIRD WEEK OF
MR. HACKETT,
who will appear in his inimitable personation of
FALSTAFF,
in Shakespeare's great comic creation
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR;
OR, FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN,
supported by
Mr. D. W. WALLER,
Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN,
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON,
Miss FANNY MORANT.

In consequence of the preparations necessary to be made for the production of HAMLET and GUY MANNERING, the usual SATURDAY MATINEES will be postponed until further notice.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—UNDER the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. Every night at 8. A WEEK OF FAMOUS PLAYS.

Tuesday—"Don Cæsar de Bazan" and "A Poor Goose." Wednesday—"The Irish Heiress." Thursday—"Everybody's Friend." Friday—"Don Cæsar de Bazan" and "A Poor Goose." Saturday Matinee—"Don Cæsar de Bazan." All the favorite comedians every night. Messrs. Davenport, Davidge, Lewis, Clarke, Harkins, Polk, Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Davenport, Miss Ethel, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Wilkins. Monday, Dec. 20—"The Duke's Motto."

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENTIRE CHANGE.—DUEL IN THE MIST; OR THE FATAL DICE. ROBERT BUTLER AND TROUPE. DICK, THE NEWSBOY, AND THE HAGUE-STREET DISASTER.

TAMMANY.—SECOND WEEK OF THE successful burlesque BAD DICKEY. New scenery, pretty costumes, unique appointments. Miss Rose Massey, Miss Fanny Herring, Mr. M. F. Fiske; all the Tammany favorites nightly. Family circle, 25 cents; other prices as usual. BAD DICKEY MATINEE SATURDAY.

MR. CONSTANT MAYER BEGS TO INform his friends and the public that his paintings, to be sold by auction, are now on exhibition free, day and evening, at the Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Book Salerooms and Art Galleries.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE
COLLIN'S METAL
WATCH
NEW-YORK.
$15
$20.
$10
$25

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

From the New-York Weekly Tribune, Sept. 8, 1869.

THE COLLINS METAL.—The Collins Watch has reached a sale somewhat marvelous. It is not many years since a gold timepiece was as great a rarity as diamonds are now. The chronometer which Washington is said to have lost on Torne Mountain, near Ramapo, was not gold. Modern tastes, however, have decreased the sale of silver and brass watches. The silver soon tarnishes and resembles tin or lead, while brass soon assumes a color so indescribably detestable that nothing can be more unpopular. Judging from the growing popularity of the Collins Metal, we think that the days of the silver and the brass watches are numbered.

The Collins Metal is the best imitation of gold we have seen. It can be made to assume all the varieties of shade of which gold is capable. In the Collins factory, at No. 335 Broadway, can be found watches, rings, pins, bracelets and all the styles of jewelry to which gold can be worked. His diamond jewelry is especially attractive.

The diamonds are found in California, and seem to rival the brightest Koh-i-noor. They are afforded at extremely low prices, and, set in the Collins Metal, are fast growing in popularity. How a man can afford you a chronometer that is as exact as the American or Swiss gold watch, with all the appearance of the best timepiece, for $15 or $20, is a marvel to us. As they keep such excellent time, they must increase in public favor and make great encroachments upon the sale of gold watches.

The Collins Metal has won for the originator of it a reputation as the successful modern alchemist. The dream of the seeker for the philosopher's stone seems likely to be realized at last. For if Mr. Collins has not been able to make gold out of a metal not gold, he has succeeded in imitating every shade with his metal. The composition of the metal is a secret, and no published account can be relied on as worthy of confidence.

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. corner of 26th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street.

Third—For building sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue.

Fourth—For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—Both sides of Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Dec. 6, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 6, 1869.
TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1869, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 9, 1869.

d14-law6mTu* HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, &c.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise, on the 22d day of December, 1869, for a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, at No. 249 East 48th-st., New-York.

JOHN BANNEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR..Proprietor
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
the inimitable mimic and vocalist,
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD.
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD.
The charming comedienne and New-York favorite,
ALICE DUNNING.
ALICE DUNNING.
The great comedy and burlesque organization
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
LINGARD SKETCHES.
LINGARD SKETCHES.
PLUTO; Or, THE MAGIC LYRE. Or PLUTO.
PLUTO; Or, THE MAGIC LYRE. Or PLUTO.
Admission...50 cents
Admission...50 cents
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2
The popular lyric artists, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, will shortly appear.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK. SECOND WEEK
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
The most popular drama of the period.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Crowded houses, demonstrative of unbounded admiration. UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
A well-organized and powerful cast of characters.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
New and highly artistic local scenery.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Great mechanism and wonderful stage effects.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
The piers of the City by starlight. The Railway Sensation. UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Rewritten and produced by the author, Augustin Daly, Esq. UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Every evening. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER
Positively last week of the triumphant engagement of
LOTTA,
who will sustain seven different characters in
TWO ATTRACTIVE PIECES,
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE
and
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Friday—Benefit of Lotta and last appearance but two.
SATURDAY—LAST LOTTA MATINEE.
MONDAY, Dec. 20, (first time in America,) a beautiful drama in four acts, founded on one of Chas. Dickens' famous stories, by Andrew Halliday, entitled
LITTLE EM'LY.

FRENCH COMPANY AT NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 14, at 8.
Revival of the popular comedy
LE VOYAGE DE M. PERICHON.

WEDNESDAY—OPERA BOUFFE. LE SOURD.
Tickets at theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and ticket office No. 114 Broadway.

THE CARDIFF GIANT,

THE CARDIFF GIANT,
THE CARDIFF GIANT,
which has never been exhibited in this City, all bills, posters and advertisements
TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING,
and being the identical one discovered upon the farm of
WILLIAM C. NEWELL,
Onondaga County, New-York, and pronounced by eminent scientific gentlemen the
WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
will most
POSITIVELY BE EXHIBITED
POSITIVELY BE EXHIBITED
POSITIVELY BE EXHIBITED
at
APOLLO HALL, APOLLO HALL,
APOLLO HALL, APOLLO HALL,
APOLLO HALL, APOLLO HALL,
at the corner of
28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
These exhibitions will positively commence on
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 20.
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 20.

LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK

of the exhibition of FAGNANI'S paintings of
THE NINE MUSES,
AT NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Open day and evening..................Admission 25 cents

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

The entire collection of S. P. AVERY. Also,
OBJECTS OF ART, ANTIQUE FURNITURE, &c.,
on exhibition every day and evening, at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of St. James' Church, East 72d-st., will hold a Fair and Festival at the Hall on the southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 16 and 17.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierrepont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PETER W. BEDFORD, of the village of Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM MOORE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D., 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM C. PRINCE and ROBERT PRINCE, Jr., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abraham C. Prince and Robert Prince, Jr., in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1869.

d14-1wa3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL DIETZ, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Dietz, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1869.

n30-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. SCHULTZ and GODFREY W. DORN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Schultz and Godfrey W. Dorn in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of December, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d7-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. PENN, CHARLES V. CULVER and LUCIEN H. CULVER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of October, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John R. Penn, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district; and Charles V. Culver and Lucien H. Culver, both of Reno, in the County of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, lately copartners under the firm name of Culver, Penn & Co., who were on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
n30-law3wTu* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. STOKES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of December, A. D., 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1869.

d7-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The examination in the case of JAMES R. HOBBY, Jr., a mail carrier, charged by Special Agent GAYLOR, of the Post Office Department, with embezzlement and secreting letters, was conducted before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. His counsel admitted that his client had committed the acts charged, but brought witnesses who testified that the accused was of unsound mind. The case is not yet concluded.

At a meeting of the Grand Jury for the United States Circuit Court, held yesterday, resolutions regretting the death of JOHN S. ADAMS, one of the members, were adopted, on motion of CHARLES P. HUNTER, seconded by JOHN B. GURLY. The Grand Jury subsequently adjourned until to-day in respect to his memory.

The Board of Health notified Coroner ROLLINS yesterday that PETER RILEY, aged 45, was lying dead at No. 220 Elizabeth-street. The deceased was run over three weeks ago by an Avenue C car, at the corner of Prince and Elizabeth streets, and sustained fatal injuries. An inquest will be held to-day.

Another horse accident occurred on the grounds of the new Post Office on Saturday last. The animal became startled at some object while crossing the bridge above the ditch, and backed over it with his cart. He struck upon a stone thirty feet below, breaking his neck instantly. The horse belonged to Assistant Superintendent SMITH, who valued him at $500.

The regular monthly meeting of the Baptist Sunday School Teachers' Association was held last evening in the Twenty-third-street Baptist Church. Among the subjects discussed was "Systematic Benevolence and the Best Method of Class-teaching." On this topic a paper was read by the Chairman, which had been prepared by a lady teacher. During the evening short addresses were made by several laymen, and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH. There was a fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

The Fenian Brotherhood in this City, it is said, are actively and secretly preparing another expedition against the British possessions on this continent. At the O'Neil Headquarters they have a large number of what they claim to be improved needle guns, and many of their most prominent officers are traveling among the Circles in the adjacent cities and rural districts on secret service. General O'NEIL himself has been absent from this City at different times within a few weeks, and returned from one of his trips last night. He leaves again to-day. The Fenians are determined to keep their future movements and projects to themselves, not desiring to sustain another failure, either from the interference of the United States authorities, who no doubt will prevent any infraction of the Neutrality laws, or by forewarning their enemies, and thus giving them time to prepare a warm reception for the invaders.

The chemical section of the Lyceum of Natural History, Professor NEWBERRY in the chair, met last evening at the Mott Memorial Building in Madison-avenue, when papers were read: 1. On Glucinum and its Compounds, by Professor CHAS. A. JOY. 2. On the Influence of the Sun's Rays on Sulphurous Acid, by Mr. OTTO LOEW. 3. On Tests for the Dangerous Qualities of Burning Oils, by Professor CHAS. A. SEELY. 4. On Professor SILLIMAN'S New Experiment in Dissociation, by Professor HENRY WURTZ. Professor SEELY'S remarks were of special interest, introducing new methods of applying the fire and flashing tests to kerosene, in which he took the ground that most of the so-called explosions were occasioned by carelessness in the handling of that material when used as an illuminator.

At Nos. 114 and 116 Fulton-street, on the site of the two mercantile buildings which were destroyed by fire recently, nearly opposite the Old Dutch Church, will be immediately built by E. WALKER and SAMUEL SHARDLAW two handsome iron-front structures, something in the style of STEWART'S. The buildings will cost about $400,000, and be painted white in imitation of marble. The steeple and roof of the Old Dutch Church are undergoing repairs.

The plate printers held a large meeting, last evening, at No. 68 East Broadway, Mr. AUGUSTUS MORRIS in the chair. Preparations were made for their annual ball, and officers elected for the ensuing year. Mr. ANDREW SCHOFIELD was again returned as President.

The newly-organized German Hospital Aid Society, at the Steuben House last night elected the following officers for the ensuing year: HUGH H. HOENACK, President; Dr. VALLIERE and S. RIEGER, Vice-Presidents; HENRY WEHLE, Recording Secretary; ADOLPHUS DENGLER, Corresponding Secretary; ALBERT SCHORSKE, Financial Secretary; MICHAEL GEBHARDT, Treasurer.

The Social Science Society met yesterday evening for the discussion of the question whether children should be educated at the public expense. Mr. LAMBERT maintained the affirmative and Mr. ORMSBY advocated the private school system. Several other speakers addressed the meeting, but the question was not put to the vote.

Last evening a barrel of kerosene was set on fire in the cellar of the house corner of Avenue A and Ninetieth-street, occupied by CHRISTOPHER HOFFMAN. The fire was communicated to the house, doing a damage of $300.

In our notice of the installation services at the Laight-street Baptist Church, yesterday, we made a mistake in saying that the sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. SHEDD, as it was delivered by Rev. Dr. KENDRICK. Rev. WM. REID is not of New-Jersey, but of Macdougal-street, New-York—Dr. DOWLING being the pastor of a Church in New-Jersey.

Yesterday morning, Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, Principal of Thirteenth-street Grammar School, near Sixth-avenue, was the recipient of a valuable service of silver.

WM. JOHNSON, of No. 35 Sullivan-street, was committed by Justice HOGAN yesterday on a charge of having feloniously entered the premises No. 55 Baxter-street, occupied by BRIDGET LAWLOR, and carried off $15 worth of bed clothing.

JOSEPH W. DOLLEN, now an inmate of the House of Detention, caused the arrest of DAVID SMYTHE, of No. 215 East Houston-street, yesterday, on a charge of stealing from him the sum of $50. As the complainant saw the theft committed, Justice HOGAN held the prisoner for trial.

College graduates belonging to the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, resident in New-York City and vicinity, are to meet at Delmonico's to-morrow evening for the purpose of organizing a New-York Club.

On Sunday afternoon THOMAS REILLY, of No. 343 Water-street, was suddenly knocked down by JAMES KANE, in South-street, and robbed of a small sum of money. Officer MURPHY, who arrested the accused, testified before Justice HOGAN that KANE had offered to "square it if REILLY would let up on him." The Magistrate remanded KANE for trial.

RACHEL SELIGMAN, of No. 66 Bayard-street, who was assaulted on the 28th ult. by MORRIS VERLOSKY, and had her throat cut by him, appeared before Justice HOGAN yesterday, and preferred a complaint. The prisoner was committed.

THOMAS RAGAN and THOMAS ROGERS, the two 'longshoremen charged with stealing rigging from a United States vessel named the *Anchor Ahoy*, were yesterday honorably discharged by United States Commissioner SHIELDS.

MARY HUDSON, aged 12 years, employed as a servant in the family of Mrs. SARAH CAMBRY, No. 15 East Twenty-first-street, stole $80 from the house, and taking it home gave it to her mother, who sewed it up in an old skirt, where it was found by the Police. The child and her mother, BRIDGET HUDSON, were arrested and committed for trial.

Justice DODGE yesterday rendered a decision in the case of JOSE FERRAR DE CONTO, editor of *El Cronista*, who has been under examination for some months past on a charge of assaulting LORENZO THOMASELLI, a Broadway barber. The Magistrate found the prosecution to have been frivolous and vindictive, and dismissed the complaint.

Yesterday afternoon a vagrant named JOSEPH FRAZIER was found in Thirty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue, in possession of a horse and wagon worth $500, the property of GAMBLING & BURTON, which had been stolen during the morning from the corner of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. The man was committed for trial.

JULIUS SCHOLLY, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 155 Bleecker-street, was arrested last evening by Detective TILLY, of the Central Police, for having in his possession a number of volumes of poetry, which the detectives, for some reason, supposed to have been stolen.

ROBT. FERMES, of No. 105 West Seventeenth-street, yesterday fell on the ice in Eighteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and broke his leg. He was taken home.

MICHAEL HEFFRON, of No. 410 West Forty-second-street, fell from the second story of the new building corner of Eleventh-street and University-place, yesterday, and was severely injured internally. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The cigar store and hair-dressing saloon of Mr. CHAS. DIETRICH, in Fifth-street, Morrisania, was entered Sunday night and robbed of a quantity of cigars, meerschaum pipes, tobacco, clothing and six canary birds, valued in all at $150, with which the rogues made good their escape.

Coroner BATHGATE was called yesterday to hold an inquest in Mott-street, Melrose, on the body of NICHOLAS DOOLEY, who had died suddenly. He appeared quite well the previous night. Verdict, death from debility.

While Mr. JOHN RAE, residing on Main-street, Mott Haven, and the members of his family were attending church on Sunday last, some burglars entered the house by means of false keys and ransacked every room. An iron safe was removed from one room to another and broken open, and $25 in bank notes, a number of gold coin, twenty-seven dessert and tea spoons of solid silver taken therefrom. From the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. RAE $30 in money, a gold watch and chain, also a gold bracelet worth $[illegible], and sundry articles of jewelry, valued in all at $750, were taken.

BROOKLYN.

HENRY BROOKS and WM. BEGG were arrested by Sergeant HALL, of the Fiftieth Precinct, and taken before United States Commissioner JONES yesterday, charged with having passed counterfeit $20 bills, purporting to have been issued by the Market Bank, New-York. The bills are well executed. One of the prisoners revealed the secret of where he got the bills, and the officers are after the makers.

A resolution was offered in the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, to increase the salaries of the assistant clerks in the office of the Collector of Taxes to $1,800 per year after the 1st of January, 1870. On Alderman WHITING'S motion, the matter was laid on the table, he citing the charter to show that to offer such a resolution or to vote for it was a misdemeanor, which would make them liable to expulsion from any public office for five years, as it affected the finances of the ensuing year.

St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal Church, on Evergreen-avenue, near Broadway and De Kalb-avenue, cost $15,000.

Major A. G. CONSTABLE, late of the East India Army, will read a paper before the Long Island Historical Society this evening on the "Castes and Creeds of India."

Rev. Dr. SEAVER will address the Young Men's Christian Association at their hall this evening, and JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture for the Association at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening.

St. Ann's Bazaar, under the Church corner of Clinton and Livingston streets has proved itself so far to be not only a gigantic enterprise, but an assured success. It is still open, and will be all this week.

Rev. Father FREEL, of St. Borromeo's Church, who is rather displeased at the course of Father HYACINTHE, says, "Mr. HYACINTHE had better go home and betake himself to his catechism."

The Bethel entertainment to-morrow evening will be a concert, conducted by Mr. J. M. LORETZ, Jr., organist of St. Ann's Church on the Heights.

Coroner JONES resumed the inquest on the bodies of THOMAS WALLACE and his boy, who were killed at the Furman-street fire yesterday. Mr. ZOPHAR MILLS, of New-York, and other experienced firemen gave evidence as to their theory of the manner in which the fire may have taken place.

There were 33,117 visitors (riders) at Prospect Park last week.

LONG ISLAND.

The people of Flushing were yesterday greatly excited over the sudden change in the result of the recent election. While the Town Clerk was making out the certificates of elections, he discovered an error that places PARSONS six ahead of FOGARTY, instead of the latter being four ahead of the former as announced by the Board of Canvassers. It is claimed that FOGARTY has been "counted out," and the matter promises to be brought into the Courts.

The new freight house at Riverhead was finished yesterday. It is much needed, as the old one was wholly inadequate for the business done at this station.

A team of horses, at Cutchogue, belonging to Mr. A. TUTHILL, became frightened on Saturday last and ran away, throwing out the occupants of the sleigh, injuring them slightly. One of the horses was killed by falling on the ice.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday afternoon the State Bank of Newark took possession of its new building in Mechanic-street. Representatives of the principal banks of New-York were present at the banquet which was given by the directors.

Mr. JAMES LACEY, who resides at the corner of Warren and Orange streets, Newark, complained at the Police Station yesterday that he was robbed of $1,600 on Sunday evening. He suspects that he was robbed in a saloon in Plane-street, having changed some articles of clothing there.

The Treasurer of the Newark Tract Society reports the receipts for one year at $1,193. The number of tracts distributed during the year was 180,000.

On Saturday evening a passenger on the 6:30 train from New-York, on the New-Jersey Railroad, made an apparent attempt to jump from the platform of the train while it was running at full speed near Newark. He was prevented, and was taken inside the car. He stated that he had recently arrived from Scotland, and had been robbed of $2,000. At the Market-street depot he again made an effort to escape from his captors. He was taken to the Police Station, where he was recognized as an old vagrant, who had exhibited a remarkable fecundity in devising plans for swindling the public.

The following-named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Jersey City Mission and Tract Society: President, A. S. WHITTON; Vice-President, S. W. JOHNSON; Treasurer, W. AMES; and Secretary, FERDINAND LUDLAM.

A young gentleman of Orange eloped a few days ago with the daughter of a New-York merchant who has been temporarily dwelling in Prospect-avenue, in that place.

Miss EDITH O'GORMAN lectured last evening in the Tabernacle in Jersey City on "The Romish Confessional and Indulgences." A large audience was present.

Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU lectured in the Second Presbyterian Church in Jersey City last evening.

The residence of Mr. JACOB RAAB, on Fourth-street, in Jersey City, was robbed on Saturday of $150 worth of clothing by a stranger whom he had a few hours' previously taken into his house as a boarder. The thief has not yet been arrested.

The residence of Mr. JOHN KLUMP, in Ocean-avenue, in Bergen City, was entered by burglars on Saturday night and robbed of wearing apparel and jewelry valued at about $500. The entrance was effected through the front door of the house, which was open, while the family were in the back kitchen. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the burglary.

MARY ANN ANONEY was yesterday sent for three months to the County Jail, by Recorder ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, on a charge of having beaten her husband, who has the reputation of being a quiet and respectable man. She had just been released from jail, where she had been confined for three months on a charge of habitual drunkenness.

One of three fellow-lodgers at a station house in this City appeared at the Jersey City Station House yesterday morning, and stated to Aid JORDAN that his two fellow-lodgers had endeavored to induce him to become a confederate of theirs in the commission of deeds of highway robbery upon the roads in the suburbs of Jersey City and Hoboken.

WILLIAM HARDINGE, a brakeman on the New-Jersey Railroad, was run over by some cars that were being drilled on the road at the Prospect-street crossing in Jersey City, at 7 o'clock last evening. He stepped before the cars, while they were being propelled westward, when he was thrown down, the wheels passing over him, killing him instantly. Coroner BURNS was notified.

Mr. MITCHELL GOULD, a well-known manufacturer of Newark, died yesterday morning.

Death from Explosive Oil—A Vender Censured by a Coroner's Jury.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 117 Charles-street over the remains of Mrs. MARGARET GALLICKER, who died from the effect of injuries caused on the 10th inst. by the explosion of a can of burning fluid, known as "Union Oil," while filling a lamp. The oil was obtainted on the corner of Greenwich-avenue and West Twelfth-street, from a Mr. RAPPELYE.

Wm. C. Velee, of No. 319 West Fourteenth-street, testified that about two years ago he commenced the manufacture of fluid for cleaning purposes, which consisted of gasoline and some other things added, and for a year he had sold the mixture for illuminating purposes, though for the past year he had not done so, as it would not stand fire; he had sold the oil to Mr. Rappelye, until some three weeks ago, for cleaning purposes only, and stated so in the receipt.

W. G. Rappelye, the dealer, testified that when he purchased the oil from Mr. Velee he considered it safe and had used it himself; he had sold the oil to the deceased for some time.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and censured the dealer, RAPPELYE, for vending the dangerous fluid for illuminating purposes. Coroner SCHIRMER stated that, under the circumstances, he would not arrest RAPPELYE, though he richly deserved such a course, and contented himself with reprimanding the accused, who promised not to offend again.

A New Organ.

HENRY ERBEN has just completed an organ for the Baptist Church at Yonkers, and presented to that church by Messrs. COLGATE and TREVOR. The cost of the instrument is about $10,000, and it possesses all the qualities for which the Erben organs are noted. This new one was played yesterday morning by many organists of the City and vicinity—among others, Messrs. BROWN, FLINT and WHITTON. The same firm are building another of the same size for the First Presbyterian Church at Orange, N. J. The scheme of the organ will give some idea of its capabilities. There are thirty-three stops and three combination pedals. In the swell organ: Hautboy, cornopean, vox tremolo, cornet, flageolet, principal, stop diapason, flute harmonique, viol d'amour, open diapason and bourdon. In the great organ: Bassoon, clarionet, trumpet, sesquialtera, fifteenth, twelfth, wald flute, principal, stop diapason, dulciana, melodia, gamba, open diapason and great open diapason. In the pedal organ: Flute, violoncello, bourdon, double open diapason. There are, of course, the usual couplers. The voicing of the stops is particularly noticeable, as well as the sweetness and character of the flutes. The reed stops, most important parts of an organ, not being in the organ, it is impossible to judge of their merits.

THE BOMBAY HOOK TRAGEDY.

Trial of Wm. Dickey for the Murder of Mrs. Dickey and Thomas Cahoun at Hackensack, N. J.

The trial of WM. DICKEY for the murder of his wife and THOMAS CAHOUN at Bombay Hook, was commenced in the Bergen County Court of Oyer and Terminer at Hackensack, N. J., before Judge BEDLE yesterday. The murders were committed on the night of the 6th of November last, in the house of the prisoner, near Closter Landing, opposite Yonkers. DICKEY had for some time suspected his wife of infidelity, and having arisen from his bed at midnight, went down stairs into the kitchen and found Mrs. DICKEY in the room with CAHOUN and another man who boarded at the house. DICKEY, enraged at the discovery of what he chose to believe the evidence of his wife's guilt, fired several shots at both her and CAHOUN, wounding them mortally. CAHOUN died within a few hours. Mrs. DICKEY survived during the following day, and died the next night. At the inquest which followed, witnesses were sworn who testified to facts that dispelled in a great degree the suspicion of Mrs. DICKEY'S guilt, and the jury brought in a verdict of murder against the prisoner. He was committed to the jail at Hackensack, where he has since been confined.

On Thursday last, the Grand Jury having brought in an indictment against him to which he pleaded not guilty, DICKEY was arraigned for trial. He appeared, however, without counsel stating to the Court that he had expected daily to hear from his employer, at Chester Landing, who had promised to supply him with legal aid in his trial. Judge BEDLE, to give the prisoner an opportunity to make a defence, postponed the trial to yesterday. A large number of witnesses were present, only a few of whom were sworn. The trial will be continued to-day.

The Encroachments on New-York Harbor—Important Decision.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company has for some time past been driving piles and filling in soil from the Jersey City shore toward the centre of the Hudson River, with a view to the construction of a long pier. The particulars of the case we have several times published, but we may restate the fact that the Attorney-General of this State some time since, commenced a suit in the name of the people to restrain the New-Jersey Railroad Company from further action in building the pier, and at the same time asked the Court to order that the piles already driven, and the portion of the pier then built, be taken up and removed, on the ground that it was a violation of certain grants to this State, and also of certain treaties between the States of New-York and New-Jersey. At the last November Term of the Supreme Court in this City the case came before it on a demurrer, which was put in by the Company to the complaint of the people of this State.

Judge CLERKE presiding yesterday, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said, in substance, that he thinks the decision of the General Term on demurrer to the complaint decides the questions which arise under the pleadings, after the defendant's answer shall have been served. The only question to be presented at the trial of the issues, which is not presented on the demurrer, is that arising on the evidence of the defendant given for the purpose of showing that its alleged encroachments were done with the authority and by virtue of a license from the State of New-Jersey. But, says Judge CLERKE:

> "That could not possibly affect the main question, whether under the treaty of 1833, that a State surrendered exclusive jurisdiction to the State of New-York over all the waters of the Bay and river, and over the lands covered by these waters to the low-water mark on the New-York side. This Court at General Term decided this question in the affirmative. It is, therefore, *res adjudicata*. No license or authority from any source can defeat or abridge the exclusive political jurisdiction of New-York. The judgment for the plaintiff should be affirmed with costs."

Judge SUTHERLAND agrees in saying that the decision of the General Term on the demurrer may be considered as *res adjudicata* as to the main question, and therefore he concurs in Judge CLERKE'S conclusions, though he did not agree in, but dissented from that decision.

Hell Gate.

The progress of the work at this channel of the harbor is watched by the commercial part of the community with much interest. At Hallett's Point the Government is pushing matters in good earnest, as an inspection of the work there shows. The coffer dam grows deeper every day, the rock being removed at the rate of about 2,000 cubic feet per month. It is expected that by Spring time everything will be ready for tunneling out into the channel under the Point. General NEWTON proposes also to attack other submarine rocks, in that vicinity, with drills and machinery which are nearly completed.

As before announced a surveying party is now engaged in sounding over M. MAILLEFERT'S reef to ascertain the extent and effect of his surface blasting. The result will not be known for a week, as the survey can only be made at slack water. About 400 soundings are made per day. Professor MAILLEFERT is confident that he can show such results as will warrant the extension of his contract to next June, the time he requires to complete his job. It should be stated that he has not touched Pot Rock, which lies in the strong current of the channel and which impedes navigation more than Way's Reef or Sheldrake, where he has been making his blasts.

The Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank—A New Trial Ordered by Judge Troy.

It may be remembered that about a year and a half ago the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn was robbed of a tin box and some private papers. Two men entered during the forenoon, and while one engaged the clerk in charge in conversation, the other managed to get down to the vault and make away with a tin box which he supposed contained securities to a considerable amount. The thief was arrested subsequently in New-York with the papers, but not the box, in his possession. The papers were mere private accounts and securities of no present value. The thief proved to be JAMES GRIFFIN, one of the most prominent members of the gang of bank robbers of which DAN NOBLE is the head. He was indicted and convicted for grand larceny in the Court of Sessions last August. His counsel raised a point that the goods stolen were not a subject of larceny, and pending the decision the prisoner pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year and sentenced to pay a fine of $100. Judge TROY decided that the verdict must be set aside and a new trial ordered, as the offence charged only constituted a petit larceny.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

On Saturday the New-York Harbor Police met with some parties in small rowboats loaded with various rigging articles, near Staten Island, and on inquiring where they got those things, learned that they had bought them from a tugboat they pointed out to the officers. The tugboat was identified as belonging to the Navy Yard. She left the Navy Yard on Thursday last for Sandy Hook with the stolen goods, taken from the storehouses in the yard, stored away in her hold. The Police seized all the stolen property, worth about $400. On Sunday the Police cutter made its appearance at the Navy Yard, where the tugboat meanwhile had arrived, and arrested, on board of her, ANDREW PRATT, charged with the robbery.

Another draft of 340 men is ordered to leave the Navy Yard for Boston, to complete the crews for the *Alaska* and the ironclad *Terror*. In consideration of the scarcity of sailors, every man that can be spared from the *Vermont* has been ordered to leave for Boston, even the convalescents that are just able to leave the sick room. The *Tallapoosa* is expected to arrive this morning, and will take these men to Boston this afternoon.

The Election Frauds in the Fourth Judicial District.

The delegates of the German independent organization of the Fourth Judicial District met at No. 41 First-avenue last night, Mr. JACQUES SCHMITZ presiding, and appointed a Committee to revise their constitution, a Committee of arrangements, and a Committee to draft resolutions for their mass meeting on Sunday next with regard to the frauds committed in the district at the late charter election. In order to ascertain these frauds, a number of Notaries Public were sitting in different localities of the district last night, and receiving affidavits with regard to the votes cast for Police and Civil Justices in the district, and so they will do in other localities of the district every evening of this week.

The Red Aurora and Meteors.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning the heavens were overspread here and there with the brilliant red variety of the northern lights. The auroral light mingling at times with the morning twilight produced a grand effect. It is confidently expected that sooner or later the wonderful auroral exhibitions of 1835 will yet again recur. Twenty meteors were counted equal to the third magnitude star *Gamma Virgines*, or the sign of "The Virgin." At 5:05 o'clock one splendid white meteor shot southeast 25° from a point 10° east of Castor.

Subscriptions for a Worthy Charity.

The Treasurer of FITCH'S Home for the Orphans of Soldiers, Darien, Conn., thankfully acknowledges the following donations: Dr. LEWIS A. SAYRE, $200; OGDEN HAGGERTY, $250; SIMEON LELAND, $200.

JOSEPH B. HOYT, Treasurer,
Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-street, New-York.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 13—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92¼ for the account. American Securities opened quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86½; 1865, 84¼; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 81¾; Erie Railway shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firm. Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Tallow, 47s. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil firmer.

LONDON, Dec. 13—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅛ for money and 92¼ for account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 86⅛ for the issue of 1862 and 84⅛ for the old issue of 1865. The Stock market is easier.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The sales of the day will not exceed 12,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged.

HAVRE, Dec. 13.—Cotton opens active, both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 136½f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 135½f.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 50c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 13.—Petroleum opened firm.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, 73f. 15c.

LONDON, Dec. 13—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92⅜ for account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862s, 86⅛; 1865s, 84¾; 1867s, 83⅞; Ten-forties, 82¼. Railway stocks closed quiet; Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were on speculation and export.

Refined Petroleum closed at 1s. 7¾d. Linseed Oil, £29. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 13—4:30 P. M.—Tallow closed flat at 46s. 9d.@47s. Linseed Oil quiet. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8¼d. Sugar quiet for both on spot and afloat. Calcutta Linseed flat at 58s. 6d.@58s. 9d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 12—Evening.—United States Bonds firm; Five-twenties, 91⅛ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Dec. 13.—Cotton closed active and firm on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Dec. 13.—Petroleum closed flat at 60¼f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—WHEAT very dull; nothing of consequence doing. RYE unchanged; sales 300 bushels at $1 05. CORN dull; held at $1 14@$1 15 for car lots and in store. OATS dull; 55c. offered and 56c.@57c. asked; sales one car lot at 55c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; sales 4 car lots two rowed at $1 05. For BEEVES, with a market falling off in the supply, the market has exhibited a good degree of cheerfulness, and although the attendance of buyers was not large, Cattle were taken pretty freely at better prices than were realized last week, while for the better grade, an advance of from ¼c. to ½c. ₱ lb., live weight, was realized, still Buffalo buyers complain that they realized no profit on them. Fancy Christmas Cattle brought 10½c.@13c., live weight. The range was 6¼c.@9¾c. COWS with calves sell freely upon arrival at the ruling prices of last week, while Common to Fair sell down to $60@$75; a fine arrival will command $80@$100, and a very choice $110@$115, according to appearance and condition. For SHEEP and LAMBS, with an increased supply, the market rules ¼c.@½c. better, which, in a good degree, is made up in quality of the offerings, which have been far superior to that of last week. There has existed a good demand for both Sheep and Lambs. Of HOGS the receipts are very light and the demand very good, completely exhausting the daily receipts. Hogs are wanted East as well as South, and this, together with the local wants, absorb the supplies; market quite firm at 10¾c.@11c. for Michigan, and 10½c.@11¼c. for Illinois.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—EXCHANGE 1-10 off buying, premium selling. FLOUR dull; sales of spring extras at $3 50@$5. WHEAT steady at 85½c.@86c. for No. 2; in the afternoon, unchanged. CORN firmer and higher; sales of No. 2 at 76½c.@79c.; in the afternoon, unchanged. OATS active and higher; No. 2, 42c., cash. RYE dull and steady; No. 2, 73c. BARLEY easier and more active; No. 2, 78c.@79c. HIGHWINES steady at 95c.@96c. PROVISIONS active. PORK active at $31 50 cash; $32 seller January; $32 50 seller March. LARD steady and more active at 18¾c. cash; 18½c.@19c. seller January and February. SHOULDERS quiet and steady; Green 11¼c.@12c.; fifteen days' salted rough sides 14¼c.@14¾c. Sweet-pickled HAMS quiet at 16¼c. Dressed HOGS firm at $12 25@$13 37½. Live HOGS quiet at $9 80@$10 25 for fair to medium; $11@$11 25 for extra. CATTLE firm and in fair demand at $4 37½@$5 25 for butcher's stock; $7 65@$8 for extra shipping. RECEIPTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,650 bushels Barley, 8,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—COTTON quiet; Middling Upland, 25¼c.; Middling Orleans, 26c. COFFEE—None here in first hands. SUGAR firm; Refining Cuba, 11c.@11¼c. MOLASSES quiet. PROVISIONS quiet. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 23½c.; Refined, 31¾c. FLOUR very quiet, little inquiry and prices weak; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Extras, $5 12½@$5 25. WHEAT very quiet; Pennsylvania Red, $1 27@$1 30. RYE declined to $1 02@$1 05. CORN dull; Old Yellow, $1 08; New, 80c.@88c. New-York two-rowed BARLEY, $1 02, and Canada four-rowed, $1 30. WHISKY lower at $1 02@$1 03 in wood and iron. Beef CATTLE advanced; Extra Western, 9½c.@10c.; Fair to Good, 9¼c.@10c.; Common, 5¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. SHEEP—Sales 10,000 head at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb., gross. HOGS dull and lower; sales 3,200 head at $14@$15 25 ₱ cwt.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—TOBACCO quiet. COTTON nominally higher at 24c. FLOUR heavy, with but little doing. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Fall, $1@$1 06; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 12½@$1 15; Choice, $1 22½@$1 28; Choice White, $1 25@$1 30. CORN steady; New White in bulk, 77½c.@80c.; New Mixed, sacked, 80c.@83c.; New Yellow, 85c.@87c.; White, 88c.@91c. OATS quiet at 47c.@48c. in bulk, 51c.@54c. sacked. BARLEY dull. RYE quiet at 80c.@82c. WHISKY firm at $1. PORK firm at $31. Dry-salted Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. BACON quiet; Clear Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.@19¾c. LARD firm at 18c. for Prime Steam; 18¾c. for keg. CATTLE unchanged. HOGS firmer at $9@$10 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 5,500 bushels; Oats, 2,600 bushels; Hogs, 5,000 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $6@$6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 20@$6 50 for AmberWinter; $6 75@$7 for White; $7 25@$7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and steady; sales No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30. CORN unchanged; sales 1,600 bushels at $1 08. BARLEY is quoted at $1 05@$1 07 for Prime Up-lake Canada; sales 22,000 bushels on private terms. CORNMEAL, $2 20 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $32@$33 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 78c. The following shows the amount of Grain in store at Oswego to-day: Wheat, 746,129 bushels; Corn, 155,360 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 53,490 bushels; Rye, 28,015 bushels; Peas, 2,699 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—FLOUR unchanged, with a fair demand. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN steady; New, 75c.; Old, 90c. OATS dull at 52c.@57c. RYE steady at 90c.@95c. BARLEY dull at $1 35@$1 40 for Fall. COTTON dull at 23½c.@24c. for Middling. WHISKY, 97c.@98c., with a light demand. PORK quiet and steady at $31. Bulk MEATS quiet and firm; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 15¼c.@15¾c. for Clear Rib, and 16¼c.@16½c. for Clear Packed. BACON in fair demand; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Sides, 17¾c.@18¼c. LARD quiet; held at 17¾c.@19c., with a light demand. Live HOGS quiet with but little doing; sales at $10 25@$10 80; receipts, 4,800 head. Green MEATS quiet at 11¼c. for Shoulders; 14¼c. for Sides; 15¼c.@15½c. for Hams. EXCHANGE dull at ¼@1-10 off buying; par selling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—COTTON closed active and firmer; Middling, 24¼c.; sales, 5,150 bales; receipts, 9,510 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 2,435 bales; to Havre, 1,130 bales; to Bremen, 2,111 bales; to Barcelona, 619 bales. FLOUR easy at $4 75@$5 70@$6 for Superfine, Extra and Double Extra. CORN easier; White and Yellow, $1 16. OATS, 63c. BRAN, $1 10@$1 12. HAY—Prime, $28. New Mess PORK held at $32. BACON scarce at 16¾c.@20¼c.@21c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. New Sugar-cured HAMS, 27c. LARD, 19¾c. for tierce and 21c.@21¾c. for keg. SUGAR firm; prime, 12½c.@12¾c. MOLASSES—Prime, 65c.@68c. WHISKY dull; Western Rectified, $1 05@$1 10. COFFEE dull; prime, 16½c.@17¼c. GOLD, 123¼. Sterling EXCHANGE, 132¼; New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ¼ ₱ cent. discount.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—COTTON quiet at 23¾c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN quiet at 65c. OATS quiet at 50c. RYE quiet at 80c. Live HOGS active at $9 75@$10 25. TOBACCO very firm; sales 21 hhds. at $8@$9 for Lugs; $10@$12 for New and Old Leaf. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD, 18¼c. WHISKY quiet at 98c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 13.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and better; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 17; No. 1 Red, $1 13; No. 2 Red, $1 07. CORN dull; No. 1, 92c.; No. 2 held at 88c. OATS dull and nominal; No. 1, 50c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $12@$13. RECEIPTS—6,000 bushels Wheat, 4,200 bushels Corn, 283,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Corn, 100,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—FLOUR neglected. WHEAT inactive and entirely nominal. CORN dull; sales 3,000 bushels Old, in car lots, at 98c. OATS nominal at 50c. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; sales four car lots four-rowed Canada at 90c. on the track. PEAS nominal. HIGHWINES, $1 02 and nominal. PORK dull at $31 50@$32. LARD dull at 18¾c.@19c.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 13.—COTTON quiet at 23¾c.; receipts, 3,578 bales; exports, 2,682 bales. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5. CORN, 92c.@93c. OATS, 62c. LARD, 18¾c.@19¼c. BACON nominal. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 17c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—WHEAT heavy and nominal. CORN quiet; Old No. 1 Shelled, $1; Old No. 2 Shelled, 98c.; New dull and nominal. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull and nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13.—Spirits TURPENTINE dull; nothing doing. RESIN quiet; Strained, $1 55. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 65@$1 80. TAR steady at $2 05. COTTON firm; Middling, 23¼c.@24c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—COTTON opened quiet, with a fair demand, but closed easier, with light offerings; sales, 792 bales; receipts, 1,118 bales; Middling, 23¼c.@23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13.—COTTON closed with an active demand; receipts, 4,173 bales; exports, 10,192 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; Middling, 24¼c.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 13.—COTTON closed quiet; receipts, 1,698 bales; exports, coastwise, 475 bales; sales, 200 bales; Low Middling, 23¾c.@24c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—COTTON active, with a partial improvement of ⅛c.@¼c.; sales, 800 bales; Middlings, 24¼c.@24½c.; receipts, 387 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 13.—COTTON closed quiet, but firm; sales, 1,500 bales; Middling, 23¾c.@23⅞c.; receipts, 2,397 bales; exports, 302 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—FLOUR, $4 37½@$5 50. WHEAT quiet at $1 50@$1 60. LEGAL TENDERS, 81¼c.

DETROIT, Dec. 13.—WHEAT unchanged. Dressed HOGS firm at $13 for heavy. BARLEY, $1 80 ₱ cental.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Sixes, 107½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 50⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅛. Gold, 123.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday presents soon "will be all the go," and nothing will be more suitable to give, and we are sure nothing will be more acceptable to the ladies fair, than a set of fine furs. What we say just here, by way of a reminder to those who intend to purchase furs, that there is no better place to buy anything in this line than at KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. His assortment of furs is most complete; everything can be found at his store at reasonable prices. Furthermore, KNOX'S holiday styles of Hats are perfect beauties. Call and see.

[Advertisement.]

The genuine Texan Liebig Extract of Meat, indorsed superior to the imported article, by Professor JOHN C. DRAPER. Cheaper and better than all others. For sale by Druggists and fine grocers, and by A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., sole agent.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	Dec. 14	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Antwerp	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Marathon	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Dec. 16	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Dec. 18	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA.

Morro Castle	Dec. 16	New-York	Havana.
Rapidan	Dec. 18	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 13—*In steamship Colorado, from Liverpool.*—A. A. Wright and lady, W. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. McBride, A. W. Spier, J. Tobin, R. P. Brassey, Captain Littlefield, Geo. Strause and wife, Jas. Strause, wife and child, F. W. Owen and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon sets.. 2 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 48 | Gov. Island. 4 37 | Hell Gate.. 5 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Blackstone, Worden, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Bark Zizine, (Br.,) Harnden, St. Johns, N. F., G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Abby Ellen, Orcutt, Ponce, P. R., S. C. Loud & Co.; Jeremiah, Ford, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary Grace, (Br.,) Morrison, Port-au-Spain, Jones & Lough; Chilian, (Br.,) Strumm, Lunenberg, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Acadia, (Br.,) Tibbetts, Port Medway, N. S., Geo. A. Phillips & Collins.

Schrs. My Rover, Brown, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Fred. Smith, Smith, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Phebe, Hewitt, Havana, B. J. Wenberg; Maggie, Reddy, Halifax, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; A. L. Fitch, Yates, Mobile; L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Modesty, Weaver, Baltimore, Ferguson & Wood; W. D. Cargill, Studley, New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Fla., Dec. 8, via Norfolk 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co. Put into Norfolk short of coal.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Dec. 4, and S. W. Pass 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship Garnet, (of Boston,) Briard, Liverpool 51 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Has had strong N. and N. W. gales for the past 10 ds., previously fine weather.

Bark Neptune, (of Shields,) Gittens, Taganrog Sept. 25, via Constantinople Oct. 6, with wool to order. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 28, and had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 7 ds. from thence with strong northerly gales.

Bark John Henry, (of Cardiff,) Hore, Alicante 63 ds., with wine, &c., to order—vessel to G. F. Bully. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 13, and had fine weather to Bermuda, from thence has had constant gales from S. to N. N. W., and was 14 ds. north of Hatteras; Dec. 4, lat 34 31, lon. 73 14, experienced a heavy gale from N. N. W., which obliged us to keep before the wind for 36 hs., but sustained no damage.

Bark Aladdin, (Norw.,) Evansen, Port Talbot 53 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had fine weather during first part of passage, and has been 3 weeks north of Bermuda, with strong N. and N. E. gales.

Bark Rosalia, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Trieste 84 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 23. Has had heavy weather in the Gulf Stream, previously light winds and fine weather.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, St. Pierre, Martinique, 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage, and was 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Choice, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevins & Sons. Has had strong northerly winds during the passage, and been 9 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Maria, (Ital.,) Saverese, Naples 58 ds., with mdse. to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Had heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Nellie Husted, Kimball, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales; lost and split sails, and has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Katahdin, (of Bangor,) Saunders, East Harbor, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to Duncan McCall—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Experienced heavy northerly gales the entire passage, and been 9 ds. north of Hatteras; lost and split sails, stove boats, &c.; left in port schr. Margaret, for Philadelphia in 3 ds.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr. Impulse, (new, 168 tons,) Barker, of and from Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 300 tons plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Robert Noble, (Br.,) Dixon, St. Johns, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Hanson, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. gales.

Schr. William, (of St. John, N. B.,) Outhouse, Rockland, N. B., 13 ds., with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Potter, Canning, N. S., 16 ds., with potatoes to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. C. H. Macomber, (of Boston,) Higgins, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to T. D. Wilder & Son.

Schr. Nellie Potter, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Kinman & Co.

Schr. Casco Lodge, Bearse, Portland, with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. S. C. Nightingale, Potter, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sahwa, Smith, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Riley, Raynor, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Parker, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Pelton, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. C. Goodwin, Bishop, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry G. Bird, Pelter, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Marion Gage, Shepherd, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton seed and lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Sarah A. Reed, Reed, Savannah 9 ds., with yellow pine to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickinson, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Oscar F. Hawley, Baylis, Washington, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Wm. Barnes, Arey, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. A. Van Cleaf, Heath, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Julia A. Garrison, Smith, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. T. J. Owen, Silleck, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. H. Mills, Nash, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Cuningham, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Hovey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Statesman, (of Machiasport,) Cates, Shulee, N. S., 18 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Mary Limeburner, Lanai, New-London, to load for Windward Islands.

Schr. Geo. S. Fogg, Smith, Virginia, for Boston.
Schr. Z. Kenyon, Buckingham, Saybrook.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Winona, Baker, Taunton.
Schr. Huntress, Sprague, Providence.
Schr. Mary, White, Calais, via Providence.
Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Pawtucket.
Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, Providence.
Schr. Lizzie Evans, Mayhan, Providence.
Schr. G. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford.
Schr. John, Falkingham, Providence.
Schr. Granite State, Burgess, Boston.
Schr. Mary J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Geo. Gillum, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.
Schr. Marine, Davis, Greenwich.
Schr. Raven, Parker, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. Cynthia, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. T. W. Seymour, Nickerson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Jane M. Brainard, McCarty, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. N. Hall, Stewart, New-Haven.
Schr. Billow, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Justice, Peck, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Norwalk.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Odber, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sarah Lavergne, Averill, New-Haven.
Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Dart, Johnston, Stamford.
Schr. Isaac Coffin, Hall, Elizabethport, for Boston.
BELOW—Brig Choice, (Br.,) from Caibarien.
WIND—At sunset, light, N. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamship Hatteras, for Richmond; ships John Bryant, for San Francisco; Jane Fish, for New-Orleans; Duisburg, for Baltimore; bark Harry Booth, for Marseilles; brig Gladiateur, for Halifax.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Arr. steamers Stars and Stripes and Norman, from Philadelphia; Glaucus and George B. Upton, from New-York; barks Dorchester, from Smyrna; Janet, from Cagliari; brig Margaret Ridley, from Demerara; schrs. Eva Adell, from Curacoa; Daring, from Aragine; Asella, from Magua. Arr. barks Nonpareil, from Buenos Ayres; M. E. Tucker, from Liverpool; Scotland, from Pensacola; [illegible], from [illegible]; [illegible], from Cadiz; Golden Rule, from Guayaquil; Circassian, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13.—Passed in for Baltimore—Steamship Carroll.

Passed out—Bark Mindora and brig Frances Jane, for Rio Janeiro; brig Mary E. Ladd, for Port Spain; brig Harriet, for West Indies.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 13.—Sld. steamer Saratoga, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Arr. steamer Cortes, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13.—Arr. steamship America, from Baltimore; brig Ellen Maria, from New-York; schr. Oriole, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamship Circassian, for New-York, having coaled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Arr. ships Wennington and Jessica, from Liverpool.

Sld. ships Juliet, for Liverpool; Panther, for Hong Kong; bark Rover of the Seas, for Sydney.

13th.—Arr. steamer Constitution, from Panama; ships Cordova, from Liverpool; Mico, from Yokohama.

Cld. ship Ericsson, for New-York, with 24,000 sacks of barley.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12.—Sld. steamship W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. T. S. McClellan, Farr, from Jacksonville, arrived 12th, is consigned to H. W. Loud & Co., not as before.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.'s steamer Rescue arrived to-day from Townsend's Inlet, N. J., with 250 bbls. fish, part of the cargo of schr. Willie Mowe, wrecked at that place.

The steamer Sarah, which collided with the U. S. monitor off the Battery, on the 4th inst., has been pumped out and towed to pier No. 50 North River, by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.

The bark Marie Emelie, (N. G.,) Muller, from London, arrived 11th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann, not as before.

The ship Baltic, (Norw.,) Brager, from Leghorn, arrived 12th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann, not as before.

The brig Dag, (Norw.,) Sellefsen, from Rio Janeiro, arrived 12th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann, not as before.

The barge Artizan, laden with general mdse., and sunk by collision with steamer off Tottenville, S. I., was successfully raised yesterday (12th) by Captain Scott, of the Neptune Submarine Co.

Spoken, &c.

Morkwa—Bark, from Cardiff for Havana, Oct. 29, lat. 25 50, lon. 38 49.

Wanderer—Schr., from Philadelphia, bound S., Dec. 11, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Nov. 28, schrs. Clara Montgomery, for New-York, ldg.; Isabel Snow, for do., do.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The steamship Teutonia arrived to day from Hamburg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 13.—The steamship Union, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13.—The steamship Minnesota, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamship Aleppo, Captain Harrison, which sailed from New-York Dec. 2, arrived at this port at 1½ o'clock this morning on her way to Liverpool.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Handsome, Useful

AND

Reasonable.

Bronzes, Clocks and Ornaments,

Jardiniere Stands and Flowers,

Inlaid Card Tables,

Fire Screens and Music Stands,

Cabinets and Etageres,

Ladies' Fancy and Sewing Chairs,

Gentlemen's Smoking Chairs,

Pedestals and Card Receivers.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES.

LACE CURTAINS AT COST

DURING THIS MONTH.

TABLE LINEN.

UNTIL JAN. 1, WE OFFER OUR LARGE STOCK OF THESE GOODS AT COST.

ALL CURTAIN MATERIALS

REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY WITH PRICE OF GOLD.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

TIFFANY & CO.

HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR FULL STOCK FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

THEIR STORE WILL BE OPEN IN THE EVENING UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY.

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

REAL BRONZES.

JUST OPENED.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SON'S

ENGLISH TABLE CUTLERY.

HOLIDAY GOODS

NOW READY

ALL AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.'S

FINE

SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,

NO. 747 BROADWAY,

Five doors below Eighth—through to Mercer-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FORD & TUPPER,

SILVERSMITHS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,

CORNER 10TH-ST., UP STAIRS.

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT THE Children's free Riding School and Bazaar, No. 679 BROADWAY, between Grand and Broome sts. Patent LEAPING HORSES, prices reduced; HOUSE SWINGS, $2; SLEDS, ROCKERS, PROPELLERS, DOLLS, ORGANS, MUSIC BOXES, GAMES and other TOYS. LEWIS P. TIBBALS. Depot for genuine New-York Club Skates.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK....................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

We here give the advantage and profit to be derived by exchanging Governments for these Bonds.

A $1,000 U. S. 6 ₱ cent. Bond, at 115, will cost $1,150, which will buy $1,210 of these First Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.

The following figures show the comparative interest compounded from one to twenty years on each amount respectively:

Time.	Governments.	Danvilles.
1st YEAR'S INTEREST.	$60 00	$84 70
2d YEAR'S INTEREST.	63 60	90 63
3d YEAR'S INTEREST.	67 42	96 97
4th YEAR'S INTEREST.	71 46	103 73
5th YEAR'S INTEREST.	75 75	110 99
6th YEAR'S INTEREST.	80 29	118 76
7th YEAR'S INTEREST.	85 19	127 07
8th YEAR'S INTEREST.	90 30	135 96
9th YEAR'S INTEREST.	95 72	145 48
10th YEAR'S INTEREST.	101 46	155 66
11th YEAR'S INTEREST.	107 55	166 56
12th YEAR'S INTEREST.	114 00	178 22
13th YEAR'S INTEREST.	120 84	190 69
14th YEAR'S INTEREST.	128 09	204 04
15th YEAR'S INTEREST.	135 78	218 32
16th YEAR'S INTEREST.	144 93	233 60
17th YEAR'S INTEREST.	153 64	249 95
18th YEAR'S INTEREST.	162 58	267 45
19th YEAR'S INTEREST.	172 33	286 17
20th YEAR'S INTEREST.	182 67	306 49
	2,213 59	3,471 44
Deduct cost over value.......	150 00	
Add value over cost..........		60 00
	2,063 59	3,531 44

Thus it is shown that the excess of interest for twenty years is $1,467 85 gold in favor of the Danville Bonds, and this on the amount that would buy $1,000 of 5-20 Bonds, or $146,785 on $100,000, showing the advantage to investors of changing their Governments for Danvilles or similar first-class railway securities. And if the excess of gold, as stated above, should be reduced to currency, it would produce a still more favorable result.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bonds a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

CATHARINE AND CHERRY STS.

1818.

PRICES REDUCED.

WINTER GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OVERCOATS,

DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS,

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

ALSO, OUTFITS FOR SEAMEN AND SHIPPING GENERALLY.

Skates! Skates!

NEW-YORK CLUB.

AMERICAN RINK.

SILVER-PLATED RINK.

NO STRAPS. Made of the finest CAST STEEL, by BARNEY & BERRY.

Also, Skates of all ordinary patterns sold at retail by

Patterson Brothers

Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-row.

THE "BERRIAN"

HOUSE-FURNISHING WARits,

now offer a complete assortment of

FINE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS,

STEEL FIRE-IRONS,

PLATE-WARMERS, ENGLISH COAL VASES, FENDERS, FOOT-WARMERS,

REFRIGERATORS,

KITCHEN FURNITURE and COOKING UTENSILS of every description,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

LEWIS & CONGER, NO. 601 BROADWAY.

LOW PRICES.

WHITE DINNER SETS, new Limoge Shapes, 157 pieces, $25. Smaller size sets proportionally low in price.

WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, $3 20.

WHITE TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $4.

GOOD WATER GOBLETS, per dozen, $1 50.

GOOD WINE GLASSES, per dozen, $1.

All other goods in our line equally low. Goods packed for the country, or forwarded by express C. O. D.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,

Middle Cooper Institute Block,

3d and 4th avs., between 7th and 8th sts.

Send for Illustrated Photograph and Catalogue of Limoge Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, mailed free.

BARGAINS IN TEAS,

COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL,

MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.

And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.

ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.